



No. 1,170 London, Nov. 28, 1958. 6d. Edition 10 cents
US Air Express

ROCKET BASE MARCH ON DEC. 6

**TO MEET IN EAST ANGLIAN
MARKET SQUARE**

IN London last Sunday a group of non-violent resisters were briefed for an attempt to block the entrance to one of Britain's Thor Nuclear Missile Bases now nearing completion at North Pickenham, near Swaffham, Norfolk, on Saturday, December 6. The size of the group, which is still growing, numbered around forty.

Their attempt will be the climax to a day's programme which will begin with a public meeting in Swaffham Market Place at 12 noon followed by a march to the base leaving Swaffham at 1 p.m. and arriving at North Pickenham about 2 p.m.

Supporters from towns and villages in East Anglia will join in the march with others travelling from London by coach.

All those in sympathy with the action can join in the march and maintain an hour's picket at the base.

Transport from London is being arranged. Coach seats (8s. 9d. return) must be booked with the Direct Action Committee by Thursday, December 4.

The rockets, fired by the pressing of a button, could bring destruction to a city on a scale dwarfing the holocausts at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

"The bases represent the zenith of the absurdity, wastefulness and immorality of the Government's nuclear policy," say the

NEW BID TO HALT TESTS

'Golden Rule' and 'Phoenix' crews flying to Geneva

THERE'S a conference going on in Geneva about the ending of the nuclear tests. Or had you forgotten? Although it is a conference that concerns us and our future very intimately, no progress has yet been made.

During the past year the voice of conscience and of reason has stirred millions of people throughout the world. They have spoken and acted against the policy of nuclear testing.

Recently twenty-two world leaders addressed an appeal to the delegates at Geneva. Among those making the appeal were: Francois Mauriac, Trygve Lie, Gen. Carlos P. Romolo, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Canon L. John Collins, Norman Cousins and Rev. Martin Luther King.

Now to encourage the delegates to make a breakthrough, American and Japanese members of the crews of the Golden Rule and the Phoenix, the two vessels which tried to sail into the Pacific area where the Americans were testing their H-bombs, are flying to Geneva to mount a vigil there.

For Mankind

Last Spring the crew of the Golden Rule tried to sail into the Eniwetok testing area. Stopped by US Court injunction and enforcement by the Coast Guard they served 60 days in jail in Honolulu. The Reynolds family then sailed the ketch, Phoenix, into the testing area before being stopped by the Coast Guard. These resolute moral actions, along with the voices of men like Albert Schweitzer and the actions of many in every land, spoke to the conscience of mankind and restored hope.

Barbara Reynolds and Niichi Mikami, of Phoenix, and Albert Bigelow, William

Huntington, Jim Peck and George Wiloughby of Golden Rule are expected to arrive in London en route for Geneva tomorrow.

Albert Bigelow, skipper of Golden Rule, expresses the feeling of the six:

"We went to the Pacific because something had to be done to check man's headlong march to mass suicide. We go to Geneva now inspired by the hopes of mankind. We go to Geneva to encourage and support the delegates. We go to Geneva to say that nuclear testing must end now."

Scientists of the United Nations reported the irreversible harm to the human race by every nuclear test conducted. Last summer scientists representing the three atomic powers and other governments agreed that nuclear testing can be detected by inspection stations. They believe the delegation to Geneva are there in good faith. The anxious hearts of humanity wait for this first step toward a disarmed, peaceful world community.

The crews of Golden Rule and Phoenix go to Geneva with sympathetic understanding of the problems faced by the delegates. They know the conference can negotiate best in private. They do not wish to harass the delegates as they work. They realise there are grave political problems compounded of lack of faith and confidence engendered by twelve years of Cold War. Yet they know that despite the difficulties the best interests of every nation and people would be served by stopping the tests.

**CHRISTMAS BOOK
NUMBER**
Vera Brittain
Fenner Brockway
Ethel Mannin
Clifford MacQuire
Peter Worsley

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"The bases represent the zenith of the absurdity, wastefulness and immorality of the Government's nuclear policy," say the Direct Action Committee in a recent statement.

Helpers needed

"Those taking part are warned that they will be liable to arrest."

The base, which will be under RAF control, is in the centre of a US airfield.

When work on the base first started, residents in the nearby village of South Pickenham were told that it was a "super car park" which was being made.

In recent weeks pickets from the Direct Action Committee against Nuclear War have visited hundreds of houses in the area and won much sympathy for the protest demonstration on December 6.

Helpers are needed for a canvass in the King's Lynn area this Saturday and Sunday and to speak at an open-air meeting in Swaffham on the Saturday (Telephone Miss Pat Arrowsmith at Heacham 219, near King's Lynn, or Miss April Carter at STA 7062 in London).

The four pickets who have been down in East Anglia are Pat Arrowsmith, Will Warren, Mrs. Elizabeth Dales and Mrs. Frances Edwards.

Mrs. Dales worked from 1934 to 1938 in the anti-fascist underground movement in Austria and was twice imprisoned.

Footnote: A joint Labour Party-TUC statement issued on March 6 last said about rocket bases: "No physical steps should be taken to set them up before a fresh attempt has been made to negotiate with the Soviet Government." Thor Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles are being mass produced in the USA, and take a 1,000 to 1,500 lb. warhead.

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Barbara Reynolds and Niichi Mikami, of Phoenix, and Albert Bigelow, William

CYPRUS: New moves to rally British opinion

Peace News Reporter

PLANS are on foot in London for meeting the repression in Cyprus with widespread and broad-based opposition.

The Movement for Colonial Freedom has called a meeting for Caxton Hall, Westminster, and it is hoped that leading representatives of the Labour and Liberal Parties will be the main speakers. A broad platform favouring negotiations and the dropping of the "Macmillan Plan" is envisaged.

The meeting will be held on Thursday, December 11, at 7 p.m., after which it is hoped to organise a lobby of MPs at the House of Commons.

Critics wait on UN

With attention this week shifted to the United Nations' debate on Cyprus, there has once again been a situation in which everyone waited and withheld criticism. This has happened before when the Labour Party refused to divide the Commons over the Government's handling of Cyprus in order not to prejudice the Conservatives' chances,

and when the Cyprus problem was recently discussed by NATO.

A spokesman for the Movement for Colonial Freedom told Peace News on Tuesday: "There seems to be general agreement that nothing will come out of UN. After the failure of the NATO talks let's hope that the failure at UN will galvanise people into action. . . . We are pressing as hard as we can."

Plans for action

All their affiliated groups and members have been circularised by the MCF, which this week is preparing circulars for Labour and Trade Union bodies not affiliated to it. In January it plans to hold "as many provincial meetings as possible" wherever it has established itself.

A leaflet on the Cyprus issue will be ready in about a week's time.

It is also hoped to organise a deputation to the Prime Minister representative of the very broad cross-section of opinion which is opposed to the Government's policy.

Next week Peace News publishes a special feature on Cyprus setting out what is being done in Cyprus and what can be done about it. PN will be in the front of the campaign for a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus tragedy.

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They go to Geneva because the voice of reason, of humanity, of the yet unborn—

TO SPEAK IN HYDE PARK

Golden Rule and Phoenix crew members will be speaking in London from the Pacifist Youth Action Group's stand at Speaker's Corner, Hyde Park, on Sunday at 3 p.m.

the still small voice of conscience and of God—must be heard. Their journey and vigil at Geneva will be a journey and vigil of the spirit.

They go to Geneva to encourage men and women everywhere to speak out in hope. The moral pressures which convinced governments six months ago that the Geneva conference must be called must now make themselves felt again, and more strongly, to the end that governments will act, act promptly and nobly risk for peace.

Believing that their present initiative will have an electric effect in other lands, as well as in the US, they are cabling leaders in various countries. Albert Schweitzer, Kagawa of Japan, Rajagopalachari of India, Martin Niemoller, Bertrand Russell and others are being asked to join them in Geneva. They are sure that this in turn will inspire popular actions of various kinds in many countries.

These men are in prison for all of us—see page two

Prisoners for peace

ONCE again we print the "Honour Roll" of men who have gone to prison rather than allow themselves to be trained to kill their fellow men.

This year, thanks to the wide publicity given to their plight, there are no men who have been in French prisons for the six, seven and nine years recorded in Peace News in 1957. Only one name appears below of a man who has been imprisoned in France for five years, Jean Peipryzk.

Readers may send Christmas or New Year Greetings cards to the names and addresses below but are reminded not to include any message, apart from their own names and addresses, since this can result either in non-delivery by the prison authorities or in prisoners being deprived of other correspondence from their own relatives.

The list, prepared by the War Resisters' International, does not include all the men known to be in prison. Denmark is holding some Jehovah's Witnesses whose addresses are unknown. So, too, is Holland. Six men with unknown addresses are in prison in Italy. The names and addresses are not known of the men refusing military service in Yugoslavia.

The postage rate for cards sent in unsealed envelopes from Britain to any part of the world is 2d. Printed rate air mail to U.S.A. is 8d. American readers: to Europe, 15 cents for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. by air; 8 cents for 1 oz. by surface mail. American inland: 5 cents air, 3 cents surface.

Last year some prisoners received up to 700 cards. Readers or groups unable to send all the names on the list are reminded that the Italian war resisters are perhaps the most isolated from sympathy and organised support.

BELGIUM

Fernand Cornélis, Prairies No. 19, Trixhes, Flémalle-Haute, Belgique.

Marc Garret, rue Istahelle, Eben-Emael, Belgique.

Lucien Gosset, C.F.P. de Smindja par Zaghouan, Tunisia.

Stéphane Meuter, 42 rue Quinaux, Schaerbeek, Bruxelles, Belgique.

Prison de Forest, Bruxelles 19, Belgique: Jacques Demaude; Albert de Leeuw.

Prison de Saint-Hubert, Belgique: Michel Brogniet; Claude Dauchot; Roger Delahaut; André Dumont; Freddy Feret; André Ferla; Gilbert Houben; Jacques Lietart; Gilbert Renders; Gilbert Tare.

DENMARK

The addresses to which collective greetings may be sent are as follows:

Talsmændene, Militærnægterlejren, Gribskov, Marum, Danmark.

Talsmændene, Militærnægterlejren, Oksbøl, Danmark.

Talsmændene, Militærnægterlejren, Kompedal, Engesvang, Danmark.

FRANCE

Prison de Loos (Nord), France: Serge Kesteloot; Simon Prokowicz; M. Jourdan.

Prison de Metz, 31 rue du Cambout, Metz (Moselle), France:

Daniel Aucourt; Jacques Berleur; Jacques Blondel; Jean Compte; Jean



Despite their uniform this group of Italians have all either been in or are now in prison for refusing military conscription.

Pierre Interling, 12 rue de la Pépinière, Wittenheim (Ht. Rhin), France.

Jan Wiepjes, Wormerveer, Houtkade 33, Holland.

ITALY

Caserma Sant' Angelo—III Reparto Castello Angioino, Gaeta (Latina) Italia:

Ennio Alfarano; Antonio Borgo; Antonio Di Nardo; Flavio Franceschetti; Mario Moroni Setaioli; Francesco Tuttolani; Mario Villanova.

Via G.C. Ceccarelli, 30—Caiossi (Forli), Italia:

Giuseppe Timoncini; Giacomo Timoncini. Albert Cortini, c/o Italina Cortini, Via S. Agelli 6, Ronco (Forli), Italia.

Giuseppe Gazzotti, c/o Speranza Gazzotti, Via Mittarelli 32, Faenza (Ravenna), Italia.

Renzo Pasi, Caserma 30, Maggio, Peschiera (Verona), Italia.

Giovanni Taddei, Roseto degli Abruzzi (Teramo), Italia.

Enrico Zaccarini, I Reparto Castello Angioino, Gaeta (Latina), Italia.

Felice Torghese, c/o Cesare Torghese, Pianezze Scurrelle, Valsugana (Trento), Italia.

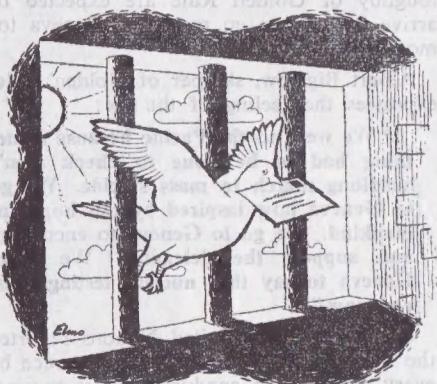
There are at least six others in prison. Their addresses are not known.

NORWAY

Collective greetings to:

Forced Labour Camp: Sivilarbeiderne, Dillingøy Leire, Sperrebø, Norge.

Sivilarbeiderne, Havnas Leir, Mysen, Norge.



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Talsmændene, Militærnægterlejren, Oksbol, Danmark.

Talsmændene, Militærnægterlejren, Kompedal, Engesvang, Danmark.

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Daniel Aucourt; Jacques Berleux; Jacques Blondel; Jean Compte; Jean Dyzma; André Guyard; Nicolas Kosc; Jean-Pierre Lalloux; Henri Lavignac; Georges Maufran; Daniel Miliani; Guido Miliani; Michel Terray.

Fort de Montluc, Lyon (Rhône), France:

Marcel Cochard; Roger Ducroux; Christian Labitte.

Prison de Fresnes (Seine), France:

Henri Sikora; Jean Poslusny 1/3SS 17404; René Val.

Fort du Hâ, Bordeaux (Gironde), France:

Joseph Charron; Jean Chenu; Michel Cochard; Dominique Rezer; Serge Scantambulo.

Maison Centrale de Fontevraud (Maine et Loire), France:

André Cesbron; M. Sermadiras.

Centre Penitencier d'Alger, 2 rue Voland, Alger (AFN):

Pierre Brimo; Jean-Paul Hoeberlé; Jean Santerre.

Claude Berreut, 8 rue Montalivet, Paris 8e, France.

Jean Biglione, 7 Villa Henri, Romainville (Seine), France.

Michel Guittard, 39 rue des Peupliers, Paris 13e, France.

by the real heap of Christmas and New Year cards sent to us on Prisoners for Peace Day."

They had received 210 from Britain and were still receiving one or two a day up to the time of writing on Jan. 8. Other cards came from Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Italy, Belgium, Israel, South Africa, USA, Canada, Eire, as well as from their homeland. The letter continued:

"It is an inestimable moral support to have so much concrete proof of sympathy... You and we are all in the campaign for peace and human dignity."

Lucien Vuillamier, Fort Hatry, Belfort (Territoire de Belfort), France.

Jean Filon, Prison de Fresnes (Seine), France.

Marcel Filon, Prison des Baumettes (Bouche du Rhône), France.

Hénok Maciasyk, Fort de Montluc, Lyon, (Rhône), France.

Jean Peiprzyk, Fort du Hâ, Bordeaux (Gironde), France (fifth year in prison).

Taddée Prokowicz, 53 rue de Raucourt, Talsmændene, Militærnægterlejren, Oks-Masmy (Nord), France.

GREAT BRITAIN

H.M. Prison, Leicester, England:

Thomas R. Cooke; Gary Sampson.

Leslie Pidcock, 30 Jaunty Crescent, Base Green, Sheffield 12, England.

Lawrence E. Sadler, 23 Grove Road, Warley, Birmingham, England.

Derek Sanderson, 25 Thorn Bridge Drive, Frecheville, Sheffield 17, England.

Anthony Upton, 24 Rushdale Avenue, Sheffield 8, England.

James Ward, 9 Craithie Road, Doncaster, England.

Terry Parfitt, 297 Conway Crescent, Greenford, Middx, England.

Robert Good, H.M. Prison, Saughton, Edinburgh, Scotland...

C. A. Smythe, 1973 H.M. Prison, Eastchurch, Sheerness, Kent.

HOLLAND

Johnnie Blaauw, Delfzijl, Willemstraat 33, Holland.

Berend Boertien, Elim Hogeweene, Dorpsstraat 41, Holland.

Jan Louwen, Nauerna 38, Assendelft, Holland.

Hendrik Romkema, Hemrik nr. 41 (Fr), Holland.

Jaap Visser, Rotterdam, Delftweg 21, Holland.

chiera (Verona), Italia.

Giovanni Taddei, Roseto degli Abruzzi (Teramo), Italia.

Enrico Zaccarini, I Reparto Castello Angioino, Gaeta (Latina), Italia.

Felice Torghelle, c/o Cesare Torghelle, Pianezze Scurrelle, Valsugana (Trento), Italia.

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Sivilarbeiderne, Havnas Leir, Mysen, Norge.

Sivilarbeiderne, Hustad Leir, Farstad, Norge.

SWEDEN

Collective greetings to:

Vapenfria Värnpliktiga, Åsbro, Sverige.

Vapenfria Värnpliktiga, Sunnanas, Gävle 1, Sverige.

Vapenfria Värnpliktiga, Universitetets skogsförvaltning, Uppsala, Sverige.

Vapenfria Värnpliktiga, Revingebed, Sverige.

U.S.A.

Johnny Freedom, Federal Correctional Institute, Englewood, Colo., U.S.A.

Jonas W. Nolt, Federal Correctional Institute, Allenwood, Pa., U.S.A.

Robert Smith, Federal Correctional Institute, Petersburg, Va., U.S.A.

Daniel Stauffer, Federal Correctional Institute, Danbury, Conn., U.S.A.

Mose L. Swartzentruber, Federal Correctional Institute, Mill Point, W. Va., U.S.A.

Pvt. William Eugene Callahan, US 56291807, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Lompoc, California, U.S.A.

Donald Bruce Reed, Youth Correctional Institute, Englewood, Colorado, U.S.A.

St. Christopher School

LETCHWORTH

A school community of some 340 boys and girls (between 5 and 18 years) and 90 adults practising education on sane and successful modern lines. Applications now being considered for vacancies next year.

REGISTRATION UNDER THE NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS

THOSE born between July 1 and September 30, 1939 (inclusive) are required to register for National Service on January 10, 1959.

Those who have a conscientious objection to Military Service have a right under the Acts to apply to have their name placed in the Register of Conscientious Objectors. Similarly, those who have already registered for Military Service but have had their call-up deferred, have a right to transfer their registration during deferment, and apply to be registered as conscientious objectors.

Further information and advice can be obtained from the Central Board for Conscientious Objectors, 6, Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.1 (EUSTON 5501), who will also be pleased to put any conscientious objector in touch with his nearest Local Adviser.

Peace hath her barrow boys

PACIFIST Youth Action Group members hired a coster's barrow and sold Peace News Christmas Cards down near the Old Kent Road on Nov. 15.

So successful was this venture that on the following Saturday they hired another barrow in a drive to raise funds jointly for Peace News and their group.

Their barrows will not be out to-morrow, Nov. 29, as PYAG will be joining with other war resisters in the march announced in the Diary.

On Prisoners for Peace Day they will meet in the evening at 6 Endsleigh Street to send Christmas Cards to imprisoned COs.

The group will also be writing to the embassies of all the countries in which there is no legal recognition of conscientious objection to military service.

The group, which meets every Wednesday at Peace News office, has planned a series of weekly talks for December.

WHO'S GOING

PRISON HORRORS FOR ISRAELI WHO REFUSED CONSCRIPTION

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

AN Israeli war resister, recently released from prison after refusing military service, has told how he was beaten and ill-treated while in gaol.

He is nineteen-year-old Yeshayahu Koller of 604 Mahlul Qtr. B, Tel Aviv. When he was ordered to report to the military authorities he replied that he had a conscientious objection to the carrying of arms but that he would be willing to undertake two and a-half years of civilian cultural work, although he was sick and a suspect TB case.

There was no reply to his letter. Instead military police came to his home and took him to a reception camp at Tel Hashomer.

"There I was asked to sign an oath and Army papers," he writes to a friend in Holland. "I refused, and was sent to prison, where I was severely beaten by the regimental warden."

He was then locked in a cell which measured little more than 3 feet by 3 feet and had no window, only a small opening in the door.

"You cannot lie down, but only sit. Yet for lack of air you have to stand up all the time and hold your face at the opening.

"Twice I was incarcerated for several hours. My health was impaired and one day I fainted.

Ordeal of the needle

"They kept me in Tel Hashomer for about a month. During that time I asked many times to be examined by a doctor, but that was in vain."

Finally he was informed that he would be transferred to the medical corps. He replied that he would do medical service only as a civilian.

As a result he was removed to another prison (Prison No. 4, Sarafand).

Prisoners were allowed out only in the morning to use the lavatory, and Koller suffered very much from the need to restrain himself. The other prisoners sharing his cell used their mess tins since there was no other vessel available. The cell was foul and stifling.

The prisoners had no mattress, only a few planks held by iron bars.

"On the third day a military constable stuck a needle into one of the planks and when I lay down quite unaware the needle drove into my back.

"A prisoner helped me to draw it out. It ached horribly. One side of my back became swollen and my left hand was paralysed. Next morning my left leg was also paralysed. The doctor came only after two days."

Koller went on a hunger strike. Guards beat him until he sank to the floor.

On the seventh day of the hunger strike the doctor informed Koller that he would be released, and three days later he was set free.

FOR THE TROOPS

Flowers or eggs?

OUR articles on "hidden history" have started some of our older readers digging deep into their memories of the past. A World War I soldier, Cecil Cox, has told me of his experience when he was detained with his regiment at a small town in Italy in 1917.

On being lined up outside the station they were very soon surrounded by irate Italians, who, after smothering them with rotten tomatoes and eggs, called out: "Go back home. You have only come out here to keep on the war; we want peace."

A fortnight afterwards the troops received the English edition of the Daily Mail with headlines reading: "Wonderful reception of British troops in Italy—flower-strewn streets."

Secretary treaty

I AM also indebted to Cecil Cox for a short extract from the Secret Treaty with which Italy was bribed into the war

TEA AND CARDS



REMEMBER the suggestion we made a few weeks ago that readers invite a few friends to their home to look at the Peace News Christmas Cards?

"You can recommend it as a most simple method," writes Emily Rogers, who tried it out in Oswestry.

She found "three genial friends" to help sell, make the tea, and be cashier a useful asset during the evening.

This grand team produced a profit of about £7.

Our own bazaar in Central London raised £105, and the bazaar held at Wanstead £30.

A lot of hard work has been put into these money-raising efforts recently—vitally necessary for the paper's continued existence—and we do thank most warmly everyone who has had a hand in them.

We hope other readers will also want to lend a hand by sending the cheques, postal orders and stamps that will be needed to ensure that we reach our target for the year of £2,000.

THE EDITOR.

Contributions gratefully acknowledged since Nov. 14: £29 14s. 6d.

Contributions since Feb. 1, 1958: £1,450 10s. 3d.

Still needed: £550.

Anonymous contributions: Anon, Hounslow 1s., OAP Maldon, 10s.

Please make cheques, etc., payable to Lady Clare Annesley, Treasurer, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.



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Send them a

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A fortnight afterwards the troops received the English edition of the Daily Mail with headlines reading: "Wonderful reception of British troops in Italy—flower-strewn streets."

Secretary treaty

I AM also indebted to Cecil Cox for a short extract from the Secret Treaty with which Italy was bribed into the war in April, 1915. Article 13 read:

"Should France and Great Britain extend their colonial possessions in Africa at the expense of Germany, they will admit in principle Italy's right to demand certain compensations by way of an extension of her possessions in Eritrea, Somaliland and Libya, and the colonial areas adjoining French and British colonies."

Cecil Cox was in the regiment which, after a forced march through Italy of about 100 miles and with feet bleeding from broken blisters, was told by the Colonel, sitting on his horse: "Fall out the transport, see to the horses first, they cost £50 each, you men cost nothing."

PEACEMAKER'S HERITAGE No. 3

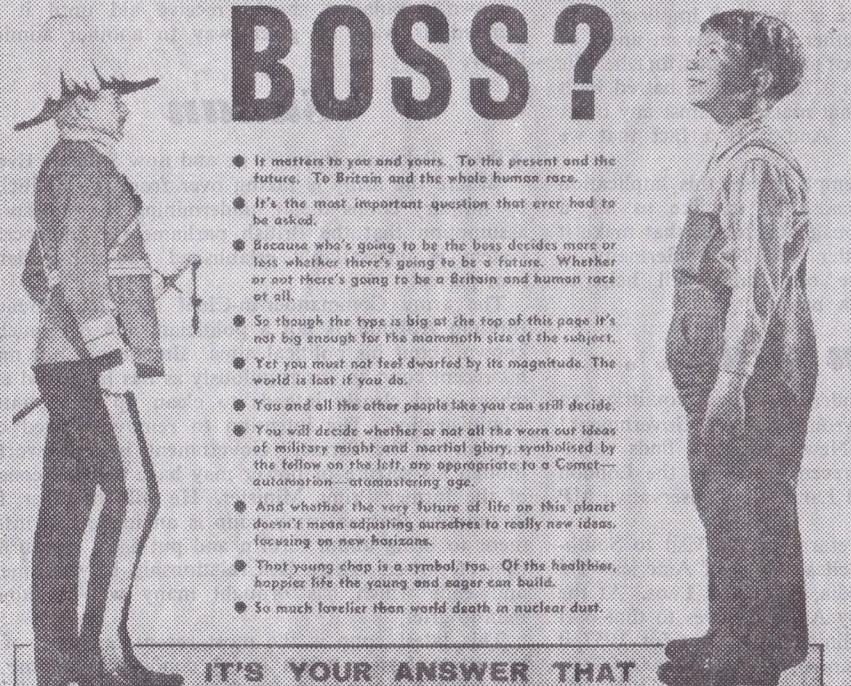
Conditioned to war

We can deal with the many problems that arise only when we approach them as human beings, that is, when we are not conditioned by any of these patterns which have been cultivated for centuries. Your own mind is conditioned, and it is this conditioning that is really preventing peace, that is creating war, destruction and misery. Unless you can dissolve your conditioning completely, there will be no real peace in the world: there will be the peace of politicians, between two immense powers, which is terror.

Peace is a state of mind, it is not the development of monstrous means of destroying each other and then maintaining peace through terror.

To have real peace in the world is to be able to live happily, creatively, without any sense of fear, without being secure in any thought, in any particular way of life. —Krishnamurti. Talk in New York City, 1954.

WHO'S GOING TO BE THE BOSS?



IT'S YOUR ANSWER THAT MATTERS — SO SEE INSIDE

This is the front page of the new "Daily Mirror" size and style, four-page broadsheet issued by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Copies for free distribution may be obtained from their office at 146 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

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Looking ten years ahead

TEN YEARS FROM NOW it will clearly be a very different kind of world from the one we live in today.

In 10 years the Russian Government plans to catch up the productive capacity per head of the American people and considerably outstrip that of Britain.

These anticipations may not, of course, be realised, but the fact that they are seriously entertained indicates the great changes in relationships that must be contemplated.

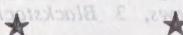
Similarly, China's 600 million people are now successfully starting programmes of agricultural and industrial expansion that promise, with continued development, to bring China within 40 years into the same class of productive capacity as Russia and the USA.

What effect will these immense changes have?

There is, of course, always the dread possibility that the Powers will completely change the face of the world by the discharge at each other's populations of their nuclear engines of mass destruction.

Assuming, however, that this culminating madness can be avoided, this enormous addition to the world's productive capacity will have tremendous consequences.

Statesmanship today should entail thinking ahead about the policies that such changes dictate.



IT WAS THESE DEVELOPMENTS that formed much of the subject-matter of an interview recently given by Mr. Khrushchov to the distinguished American publicist, Mr. Walter Lippmann.

Mr. Khrushchov held—with good reason—that the Communist capacity for productive advance will impress the poverty-stricken peoples of Asia and Africa a good deal more than such demonstrations of "free world" principles as have so far been brought to them.

Mr. Lippmann is convinced that the Russian Government has no intention of making a military attack on the United States or even on Western Europe. Mr. Khrushchov, however, clearly shared the Communist view that there is the danger that the US will make a military attack on Russia.

This view Mr. Lippmann summarises thus: "If the Soviet Union forging ahead in technology and productivity, attracting into its orbit the old colonial territory of the European empires, the West will attack rather than lose the contest for world leadership

French elections

THE final shape of the new French Assembly will not be known until the second ballots on Sunday, which will be necessary in all but 39 constituencies. The first ballots, however, have made clear what will be the political colour of the new parliament. If one may judge by General de Gaulle's tentatives towards a new and more hopeful relationship with the people of Algeria, he must consider the results of the polls unhelpful, for the new Assembly will be overwhelmingly an "Algeria Francaise" ("Algeria is French") chamber.

The Soustelle party, UNR (Union for the New Republic) has secured (next to the Communists) the highest vote, and will doubtless occupy in the Assembly many more seats than the Communists who, incidentally, have lost more than 1,500,000 votes since the 1956 election.

Although General de Gaulle has tried to prevent his name being associated with any party, the Soustelle party has campaigned as the only true Gaullist party. Other groups have also tried to associate themselves with what they guess is the policy of the General. M. Mendes-France, for instance, who has been defeated with no need for a second ballot, had for opponent a nominee of a "Union des Oui" ("Union of Yes-voters").

The defeat of people like M. Mendes-France, M. Mitterrand, which may be anticipated, and all the independent-minded socialists of the left, grouped in the Union of Democratic Forces and the Union of the Socialist Left, is the worst aspect of the election. The Poujadists will have gone, but the Assembly will be predominantly of the reactionary right; and to the results of the elections in France will be added the 70 in Algeria to be elected on Sunday. These will be of the Fascist and near-Fascist type, plus their puppet Algerian deputies, who in more than one way are likely to prove a heavy embarrassment to France.

Between now and April 26, when the new Assembly will begin its work, General de Gaulle will be severely tested.

Historical Blackout

WE have received several letters critical of the first two articles in our series "The Historical Black-out." To make our position clear we should, perhaps, re-state what we are trying to do in the series.

We are not trying to substitute one historical orthodoxy by another. We are merely saying that the official version is open to doubt in many important respects. We want to bring these doubts into the open. We also want to show the kind of pressures that make it difficult to air these doubts publicly.

Several correspondents have complained that Dr. Barnes offers no proof for many of the accusations he makes. In fairness to Dr. Barnes, we should point out that nearly all the material in our first two articles was extracted from a long article of his which first appeared in Liberation and which was specifically concerned to show that there is a historical black-out. In that article, Dr. Barnes did quote a large number of books to which readers could go for a detailed proof

dollars. Of Cambodia he says that it is a more or less absolute monarchy, in which parliament depends on the will of the Prime Minister, who was at first the country's king (made so by the French at the age of eighteen), and then decided that he would have more power if he were Prime Minister. So he abdicated in favour of his father.

Siam, states Lord Lambton, is a country in which military dictators succeed one another whose power, like that of the Prime Minister of Cambodia, is based on the American-paid army. And the Government of Laos "could not by any stretch of the imagination be said to be working disinterestedly for the people." This summary of the character of the four Governments receiving vast sums of American aid concludes with the declaration that in all these countries bribery and corruption are an acknowledged part of the system of government.

... without strings

AT this point we reach the parting of the ways. For notwithstanding his realistic assessment of the value of these American-maintained Governments, Lord Lambton comes to the conclusion that the aid given to them is "a good thing." The few sentences in which he explains his paradoxical conclusion contain something with which we must disagree *in toto*: that the Americans "have made the best use of the clay that was at hand." They have not made the best use of even the nearest clay.

Not quite so close at hand, yet not too far away, they—as well as Britain in cases where it has extended help—could have found men less self-seeking than those almost invariably encouraged and supported by the US and Britain. As for the quality of the "use made of available clay," that can be called best only on the assumption that the guiding factor in aid for backward countries should be the military containment of Communism. And this assumption is dangerously wrong.

Communist strategy against the West, in its latest form, is to encourage it to waste its substance on military precautions while Russia develops the full potential of her economic capacities. What Moscow is out for is to show the backward countries, and eventually also the West itself, that Communism can beat free enterprise at its own game of luxury for the millions.

Nor is this all. As American and other Western aid is allocated and administered at present it does nothing to modify governmental methods which are bound, in the long run, to provoke internal rebellion. Instances of this kind have already been experienced and others are certain to come. The West will then speak of Communistic penetration or, to use the new term now current, of internal aggression—while Russia will glee-

IN PERSPECTIVE

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This view Mr. Lippmann summarises thus: “If the Soviet Union forges ahead in technology and productivity, attracting into its orbit the old colonial territory of the European empires, the West will attack rather than lose the contest for world leadership by default.”

There are, the American adds, “people on our side of the iron curtain who are filled with the deepest anxiety that Western Europe will be strangled and will perish if it can no longer command, and not merely buy, the oil and other natural products of the old colonial territories.”

★ ★
THIS LATTER ATTITUDE stands in the way of peaceful co-existence, because it insists upon considering the availability of resources from the standpoint of war preparation.

If this preparation is abandoned, and with it the assumption that there can be such a thing in the future as a war in which access to new supplies of the resources for waging war will be important, there is no reason why people's needs should not be met by the ordinary processes of trade.

A rapid advance in the world's productive capacity, from which ever side it came, would not hamper but would facilitate trade and would add to general prosperity.

★ ★
MR. KHRUSHCHOV SHOULD HAVE no fears of a Western aggression in the terms in which he has stated them, but nevertheless the reason for fear is there.

- The US Government has a duty to take steps to remove it.
- America is spending \$41 billion this year on military preparation. It proposes to spend more next year.
- This amounts to more than £14,000,000,000—almost 10 times the military expenditure of Britain.
- The Russian Government is devoting comparable amounts to the same purpose.

The difference is that, given an agreement to disarm, Russia could utilise these resources in its industrial development, and its economic situation would be made much easier.

The reduction, however, as matters stand today, of the US arms expenditure to, say, the size of British expenditure would mean the complete dislocation of the American economy.

This is the factor which causes Russia to fear that the US might choose war rather than disarmament.

The US Government owes it to the world to prepare and make known its plans for the economic adjustments it would make should it ever become possible to agree upon substantial measures of disarmament.

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We should like to take up one point that was made by Bruce Campbell in his letter that we published last week. Mr. Campbell quoted Dr. Barnes' remarks on the amount of hatred that had been built up against Hitler by 1939, and went on to say “The implication is that this hatred had no proper foundation.”

We fail to see that there is any such implication in Dr. Barnes' remarks. Whether Hitler was an angel of light or of darkness (and we are convinced that he was an angel of darkness), it is a fact that the hatred built up against him exceeded that massed against any other figure in modern history. And it is a fact that we must take into account.

We believe that Mr. Campbell sees this implication where there is none, because he is, like us all, a victim of the immense propaganda forces that make it impossible to discuss Hitler and Nazi Germany in rational terms. We hope our series will help to counteract this propaganda barrage.

Western aid . . .

WESTERN aid to under developed countries so often goes to the wrong kind of Government! This oft-repeated Peace News assertion finds unexpected confirmation in a recent article in the London Evening Standard by Lord Lambton, Conservative MP for Berwick-on-Tweed.

Writing soon after his return from a visit to South-East Asia, Lord Lambton cites figures of American aid to South-Vietnam, Cambodia, Siam and Laos. At the moment he says the money America gives to that part of the world is on a declining scale; but for 1957 it was still 380 million dollars or about £136,000,000.

The two most interesting features of the article are: (a) what the writer thinks of the Governments of the four countries to which this aid is given; and (b) his final conclusion on the desirability of such aid.

Lord Lambton is outspoken. He calls South-Vietnam a police state, ruled by a group of people held in power by an army which is entirely paid for by USA

its latest form, is to encourage it to waste its substance on military precautions while Russia develops the full potential of her economic capacities. What Moscow is out for is to show the backward countries, and eventually also the West itself, that Communism can beat free enterprise at its own game of luxury for the millions.

Nor is this all. As American and other Western aid is allocated and administered at present it does nothing to modify governmental methods which are bound, in the long run, to provoke internal rebellion. Instances of this kind have already been experienced and others are certain to come. The West will then speak of Communistic penetration or, to use the new term now current, of internal aggression—while Russia will gleefully register another case of Western discomfiture.

There is only one remedy for this danger: aid must be really without strings, its first objective must be help not for governments but for people, and it must be granted and administered by the United Nations or some other international body, preferably of preponderantly neutral membership as far as the Soviet versus West alignment is concerned. And no Government which is known not to possess the confidence of its own population should receive aid until it has mended its ways or given way to another administration.

Sudan

IRAQ, Pakistan, Burma . . . and now Sudan. Everywhere the army is taking over from the politicians by military coups d'état, undermining the widespread assumption that the British parliamentary democratic system is unassailably established and self-evidently near-perfect.

The army Commander-in-Chief in Sudan, General Ibrahim Abboud, is not a politician, and not much is known about his political aims. But he has not made his recent coup as unscrupulously as has happened elsewhere, and clearly intends to clean up his country's administration. His intention to remove alleged corruption in the former Government is praiseworthy, though his seizure of power may have had the consent of the former Prime Minister. He will, however, find in practice that an army coup is an ineffective instrument to bring about reform and put aside the corruption of power. There is a relationship between means and ends which has brought many well-intentioned men to grief.

This latest coup is the most recent reminder of an important lesson: when social conditions become intolerable men readily turn, in hope or despair, to violence. We are concerned, therefore, not only with peace, but with freedom, justice and happiness. These things are indivisible. Out of this arises the importance, as we hope we have shown in our pages over the years, of understanding and encouraging the use of non-violent resistance.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS

Disciple of freedom

I FIRST saw Michael Scott at the Assembly of the United Nations in Paris, 1948. He was lobbying for the Hereros in South-West Africa. I was lobbying for Moroccans and Tunisians. Through the lounge he walked, a tall, lonely figure, lost in the thought of his task, withdrawn, ascetic, distant in his dedication.

This Michael Scott is revealed in his autobiography. It is at once the story of his own mental and spiritual struggles, and his struggle for the freedom and justice of others.

For whole chapters we forget his personal conflicts as we become absorbed with him in the wrongs of the peoples of South Africa, the Protectorates, South-West Africa and Central Africa. Then, towards the end, we get drawn into them again as he sits by the bed of his dying mother. This is a book both of the Man and his Mission.

Michael Scott was the son of an Anglican clergyman with a church in a Southampton slum. He could not reconcile God with the human suffering he saw around him. He had rational criticisms of Christian theology. I am not sure that he has ever resolved these problems intellectually, but he became a clergyman, resigning, during the war, after a torment of mind and spirit, to join the RAF.



Michael Scott

Threatened tuberculosis took him to South Africa, where he resumed his clerical

Fenner Brockway, MP
reviews

A Time to Speak, by Michael Scott. Faber and Faber, 21s.

A young artist had been flogged and still carried the marks of it. (Scott's description of prison flogging hardly bears reading). The painter became disillusioned in human beings and full of hatred, pouring out under his breath whenever he saw him a torrent of foul vituperation against the warden who had administered the punishment.

◆ ◆ ◆
Scott saw in the artist the world's victims of cruelty and injustice. How were both the injustice and the hate of the world to be removed? He pondered this problem as he scoured latrine buckets (his prison task):

"...there in that miserable youngster drearily pacing up and down, there was the Question again. Unless my religion could fight this out it was worthless, meaningless—humbug. In that case the young artist muttering his vituperation against this warden who had flogged him was right, or no more wrong than anyone else."

"If the creative power in the universe which we call love could not be brought to bear on this world situation in some more effective way than by interminable sermons and ambulance work for what we are pleased to call our civilisation, then the forces of hate were going to take charge... ah, unless what? Perhaps Gandhi had found it... a way of breaking the vicious circle of hate—counter-hate...."

"...The tremendous power of God's love, if only we could find some way of losing our petty little egoisms and



Scott has lived by this principle and his life is evidence of its validity. But before this, his uncertainties and confusions had led him to unexpected actions. He was a curate in Hackney when the hunger-marchers of the 'thirties arrived. He joined the United Front Committee to assist them and was captured by Communist enthusiasm.

When he became chaplain with an army transport to India he conveyed secret messages to Communist contacts there and, on his return, with the outbreak of war, worked for the Communists in the formation of factory groups in the Park Royal area.

He had difficulty in reconciling Communist philosophy and practice with Christian principles and, in reaction, joined the RAF, where the same incompatibility persisted. Michael Scott described his mental conflicts sincerely, but, looking back on this period, he must feel that he allowed himself, out of depth in political affairs, to be influenced too easily.

This may have been naive; but it was utterly conscientious. That brings us to the Michael Scott I saw at the United Nations ten years ago. To conscience he had added an anchored conviction and an unflinching courage.

See him in Durban when night after night Indians resisting segregation stood on an open space at the corner of Gale Street and lifted no hand as gangs of Notting Hill's predecessors bore down on them and beat them up. Michael stood with them, was charged with them as a trespasser, and was sent to gaol.

NEW PAPERBACKS

Victims of the Bomb

IN the last few years there have been considerable developments in the field of paper-back book publishing. Now not only do Penguins publish intelligent paper backs but several other firms do as well.

The only snag with the valuable books published by the paperback publishers other than Penguin is that they are often disguised by hideous covers, which make them look like any other blood and thunder paperback.

Several books dealing with the A- and H-bombs have been reprinted as paperbacks. Penguin have at last issued a reprint of John Hersey's "Hiroshima." Though written in 1946, it is still the best account of the Hiroshima tragedy. Penguins have also published "The Voyage of the Lucky Dragon," Ralph Lapp's account of the fishermen who were contaminated by fall-out from the H-bomb test of 1954.

"We of Nagasaki," the story of the Nagasaki tragedy as seen by one of its victims, Takaishi Nagai, has just been issued by Ace books.



Doris Lessing

Beloved Country," by Alan Paton, "The

Novels that have recently been published as paperbacks include "Cry the

Man and his Mission.

Michael Scott was the son of an Anglican clergyman with a church in a Southampton slum. He could not reconcile God with the human suffering he saw around him. He had rational criticisms of Christian theology. I am not sure that he has ever resolved these problems intellectually, but he became a clergyman, resigning, during the war, after a torment of mind and spirit, to join the RAF.

Michael Scott



Threatened tuberculosis took him to South Africa, where he resumed his clerical calling. Finally he gained spiritual serenity, if not complete doctrinal satisfaction, in the personal consciousness of a Universal Creative Power whose way is that of love.

It was in Durban Prison, to which he was sentenced for his part in non-violent resistance to wrongs suffered by Indians, that he found the answer to the Question which had never left him.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS

PEACE and BROTHERHOOD in the OLD TESTAMENT

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. . . The tremendous power of God's love, if only we could find some way of losing our petty little egoisms and let that power use us to act upon events in time . . . Was it absurd?

"Love could, after all, only operate through free human beings giving themselves to it, surrendering their freedom to it in order to be free. Or was that all make-believe? Was I really in prison now, or was I more free than I had ever been?"

Humbug? Absurd? Make-believe? Michael

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See him in the squatter camp of Tobruk when gangsters, Africans this time, tools of the Chief against the people, burned down the church of the rebel parson. Michael went to live in his shanty home, made himself one with those who existed in terror.



Doris Lessing

Novels that have recently been published as paperbacks include "Cry the Beloved Country," by Alan Paton, "The Catcher in the Rye," J. D. Salinger's story of a young boy's adventures in New York which becomes an indictment of American life (both published by Penguin), Norman Mailer's "The Deer Park" and "The Grass is Singing," one of the novels in Doris Lessing's series about Africa (the most recent in the series has just been published by Michael Joseph). Both are published by Ace.

Books of general interest include "The Uses of Literacy," Richard Hoggart's account of the effects of the mass media on working class life (Penguin), a British Council pamphlet on a former editor of Peace News, John Middleton Murray, George Orwell's Essay's (Penguin), and a selection from William Blake's writings by J. Bronowski (Penguin).



Dr. Bronowski

BOOK TOKENS

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of the fishermen who were contaminated by fall-out from the H-bomb test of 1954.

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Books for Christmas

WESLEY'S PRAYERS AND PRAISES

Edited by J. Alan Kay, M.A., Ph.D.

The present selection has been made from the "Prayer Book" of John Wesley, the great English Methodist

15s. net

NINETEEN-FIFTY-SEVEN saw the publication of "Declaration," a volume of essays by several hands which aroused much comment. The young people who contributed had little in common beyond a distaste for the values of their society,

Now MacGibbon and Kee have followed this by "Conviction," a set of essays by a much more homogeneous group of writers, since all write from various Left-wing viewpoints. They include political writers such as Paul Johnson and Norman Mackenzie from the staff of the "New Statesman," and Mervyn Jones of "Tribune"; sociologists like Peter Townsend and Peter Marris; literary critics Raymond Williams and Richard Hoggart, concerned with problems of the debasement of popular culture and the narrow social base of "high culture"; Nigel Calder on the social impact of innovations in science and technology; and Hugh Thomas on the horrors of life in the Foreign Office.

All of them write in lively, provocative and un-stuffy styles. The book, in fact, constitutes a good jumping-off point for anyone who, like the authors, wants to begin a general stock-taking of just where we have got to in mid-twentieth-century Britain. And that is what more and more people are doing.

By 1958 we have begun to realise, for example, that the high promise of the 1944 Education Act has hardly done anything to alter the class selection operating within the educational system: today only 9 per cent of the undergraduates at Cambridge are children of manual workers. And whilst this improved educational system has resulted in many real improvements, it has also produced a boredom amongst youth with the world their parents created, and

Where have we got to in this century?

PETER WORSLEY reviews

Conviction, ed. Norman Mackenzie. Mac-Gibbon & Kee, London, 1958, pp. 237, 18s.

amongst a tiny minority, has even led to the Notting Hill and Nottingham riots.

The reformers who worked all their lives for the achievement of the 1945-51 legislation are now asking themselves: "What went wrong? Was there something wrong with our fundamental assumptions?" And some, in consequence, have withdrawn or have given way to cynicism.

control their power by the democratic machinery we possess. But he goes on—honestly—to examine the dangers that the growth of large enterprises run by an ever-expanding hierarchy of managers, technicians, bureaucrats, administrators and "know-how" men could spell even if private property were abolished.

Shore's concern with the problem of control of bureaucratic and power-wielding élites in a socialist commonwealth reflects the anxieties of many who have watched the Soviet developments with growing disillusion but who are determined to benefit from that experience.

But he seems to fluctuate between a "managerialist" interpretation of British society (power is being concentrated in the hands of the managers; the capitalist is becoming redundant), and a recognition that even in the mammoth corporations with tens of thousands of shareholders only the 20 largest count.

I don't think you can have it both ways. But certainly open-minded basic revaluation of contemporary capitalism is long overdue, and the writers on "managerialism" and bureaucracy need studying again.

The final essay is perhaps the most significant, for here Iris Murdoch asks what kind of a society socialists should be aiming at. What quality of relationships should suffuse the new society? She rejects the traditional empiricism of British Labour as well as the preoccupation with problems of economic and political power without any reference to human content.

She therefore calls for "the transformation of labour from something senseless which forms no part of the personality of the labourer into something creative and significant" and urges us to look once more at the humanist tradition of Morris, Marx and the Guild Socialists, and to replace the ideology of piecemeal reform and renovation by systematic socialist theory.

This is an important book, scrutinising

Peter Townsend's impassioned attack (but passion backed by facts, figures and experience) on the wretched living conditions of the "submerged fifth" in our "Me-Me" society, and the need to change

alter the class selection operating within the educational system: today only 9 per cent of the undergraduates at Cambridge are children of manual workers. And whilst this improved educational system has resulted in many real improvements, it has also produced a boredom amongst youth with the world their parents created, and,

ism, or the Welfare State, or managerial society?"

I do not think it is merely professional interest that makes me single out the essays by sociologists as the most generally rewarding. But if I concentrate on them, please remember that these are only three out of more than a dozen essays, including most stimulating writing by Raymond Williams and Richard Hoggart and Iris Murdoch.

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The present selection has been compiled in order to make available the best of the Wesley hymns which do not appear in the present Methodist Hymn Book. It is expected that its contents will be chiefly used in private and it has been arranged so as to be suitable for that purpose.

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By Donald O. Soper, M.A., Ph.D.

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These sermons were not preached with publication in view, nor, indeed, were they written down. But a recording was made of them, and it is from this that the present text is taken. As a result, we have here the words of this great preacher as he delivered them, incisive and direct.

GOD'S BUSINESS

Christian Opinion on some Economic Problems

By Edward Roger, M.A., B.D.

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What has the Christian message to say in the face of modern applications of economic laws, the needs of undeveloped and under-developed areas the world over? How will automation influence people? The author seeks to take all these things into account.

SOME PROBLEMS OF THE ATOMIC AGE

By Professor C. A. Coulson, F.R.S.

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On what scale must we plan the future use of nuclear power, and in what frame of mind should Christians approach the splendid opportunities for the future? Is Christian responsibility here on a different level from non-Christian? These are some of the problems that Mr. Coulson deals with. This book shows where and in what spirit the answers may be found.

THE EPWORTH PRESS

25-35 City Road, London, E.C.1.

Peter Townsend's impassioned attack (but passion backed by facts, figures and experience) on the wretched living conditions of the "submerged fifth" in our "Welfare" society is placed in a wider setting by Brian Abel-Smith's telling analysis of the social services.

Both of them reject the traditional concern with the subsistence minimum—the mere avoidance of physical ill-being—and take instead the criterion of a decent human life such as we would want for ourselves and our families were we or they crippled, unemployed or mentally ill.

It may come as a shock to many to read that the scale of unemployment and sickness benefits today means that a person who becomes dependent on them suffers a greater reduction in income than he would have done in 1912!

Abel-Smith concludes that "the main effect of the post-war development of the social services, the creation of the Welfare State, has been to provide free services to the middle class." If this strikes you as outrageous, read the evidence on which he bases it.

But he has little to say on the wider question of how a society in which power and property are very unequally distributed (1 per cent of the population owning half the wealth) can be made more equitable without altering the power and wealth structure radically, or whether inequality will not be regenerated (*cf.* the school system) without such radical change.

His proposal is for greater tax-sacrifices. Peter Townsend is even less concerned with such problems: his vision is basically that of the ameliorative and narrow-range Fabianism of the past. Indeed, he even appears to express contempt for theory and intellectuals in passages that make a virtue of hand-to-mouth empiricism, long the bugbear of English social thought.

This basic question is tackled by Peter Shore, who discusses the growing power of the large corporations, and the way in which it becomes increasingly difficult to

kind of a society socialists should be aiming at. What quality of relationships should suffice the new society? She rejects the traditional empiricism of British Labour as well as the preoccupation with problems of economic and political power without any reference to human content.

She therefore calls for "the transformation of labour from something senseless which forms no part of the personality of the labourer into something creative and significant" and urges us to look once more at the humanist tradition of Morris, Marx and the Guild Socialists, and to replace the ideology of piecemeal reform and renovation by systematic socialist theory.

This is an important book, scrutinising many aspects of our social life, from the hollowness of the TV world and the flatness in quality of life of raw housing estates to the injustice of the existing distribution of power and wealth. Though it is curiously introverted in that nobody except Peter Marris (and to some extent the political writers) sees Britain in its world setting, nevertheless, anyone with a sincere and intelligent interest in his own society, whether of the Left or not, should read this book, for it marks an important phase in the rapid reforming of ideas and values which is taking place among an important section of our people.

Readers of Peace News will be particularly interested in Mervyn Jones's reflections upon the internationalist and pacifist implications of socialism as he sees it, though they may find his version of "pacifism" difficult to fit into most existing categories.

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BATTLES WITH CIVILISATION

The Silk-Cotton Tree, by Esther Warner (Gollancz, 15s.)
A Time to be Happy, by Nayantara Sahgal (Gollancz, 16s.)
Esmond in India, by R. Prawer Jhabvala (Allen & Unwin, 15s.)

A FEW years ago there appeared in America a very remarkable book, "Seven Days to Lomaland," by an American sculptress, Esther Warner; it was subsequently published in England, by Gollancz, as "Trial by Sasswood."

It told of a seven-day trek through the Liberian jungles, during the rains, to a Loma village, where one of her houseboys had undertaken to stand his "trial by sasswood," the plunging of his hand into a cauldron of boiling oil to prove his innocence of a theft of which he was accused. She went on that trek with the tribespeople, she tells us, because she wanted to do it; the houseboy's trouble was her excuse, she says, she was her own reason.

In the recounting of the ordeals and adventures of the journey many wise things get said in a unique way. Reginald Reynolds wrote of that book that he knew no words too strong to use in praise of it; my own reaction to it was precisely that.

Now, four years later, comes her first novel, "The Silk-Cotton Tree," the scene of which is also set in Liberia, and it, also is a very remarkable work, unique in its wisdom and beauty, and if it falls short of the exciting quality of "Sasswood" it is only because the author is handling less exciting material; the imaginative sympathy and understanding, the humour, the wis-

dom, which characterized the Lomaland story are all there.

It is the story of a young Liberian nurse who is pregnant by a Europeanized Liberian law student who wishes her to have an abortion and to forget the silk-cotton tree under which as a child she had sat listening to stories of the Loma tribe; it is the story also of the Swedish woman, a nurse at the mission at which she finds refuge, who became her friend; and of the missionaries who wanted to cut down the tribal fertility post, not understanding the ancient tribal ways, seeking to root them out and impose an emasculated Christianity as lacking in imagination as in love.

How the tribes people outwitted the missionaries makes hilarious reading; but what happens later is almost intolerably moving. That no eminent reviewer has raved about this remarkable and beautiful novel merely indicates the pass to which contemporary reviewing has come.

Nayantara Sahgal's first novel "A Time to be Happy," set in present-day India, has

fared better; it was a Book Society recommendation and has had a number of good notices, all of which is deserved, for it is undoubtedly a highly intelligent and worthwhile piece of work—as might be expected from the daughter of so distinguished a woman as Her Excellency Mrs. Pandit.

The story is told in the first person by an Indian who has suffered imprisonment during the struggle for independence and who still wears khadi and leads the simple ascetic life of those who followed Gandhi in those days. His simplicity provides a foil for the sophisticated, Westernized Indians who wear European clothes, drink European drinks, use colloquial English, and are poised always between two worlds, with nothing in common with India's millions, with India of the villages, yet still, innerly, Indian.

The story, according to the narrator of it, is Sanad's. Sanad is a young man of good family leading the worldly life of the Westernized Indian, until he finally reaches the point in his spiritual evolution when he decides to stay in India and learn Hindi and to spin instead of going to England in the furtherance of his career.

Many intelligent observations are made and wise things said in the devious course of tracing Sanad's career from his tennis-playing boyhood to his young manhood and the marriage which leads to his decision to become more Indianised.

I personally found the narrator of the story a much more sympathetic character than Sanad, and so far as I am concerned the novel is his story.

I liked it very much when he observed: "There is a time for everything—a time for making money and enjoying the good things of life, and a time for renouncing them," and when he pointed out to an Englishman—quite a sympathetic character—in a discussion on religion, "The difference between your belief and mine is that you see life in terms of time, a limited span allotted to every man, in which he must accomplish all he can before he dies. We see it in terms of eternity, with infinite time ahead for every human being to make a better creature of himself"—in lives yet to be lived.

I am not sure that the book succeeds as a novel, but I found it completely fascinating reading, as I think would anyone interested in Indian life and the problems of

ETHEL MANNIN
reviews
one unique
and
two very
good
novels



Courtesy Paul Tanqueray

most part, with the exception of Shakuntala, sophisticated and Westernized, not even Esmond's tough nationalist mother-in-law; they have gone to prison for their nationalism but in independence not given up the old Hindu customs and habits of mind, and they engage one's sympathies as strongly as the bored and conceited Esmond alienates them.

Would the heroine, intelligent and idealistic, have fallen for anyone so palpably bogus? I don't really know; I only know that I found the story excitingly evocative of the Indian scene, shrewdly observed, and as good a picture, from a different angle, of modern India as Mrs. Sahgal's novel.

Both writers are intensely aware of their times, and of what has gone to the making of the contemporary scene; of both novels it can be said that if you don't know India they will give you an authentic picture of it, and if you do know it your knowledge will confirm their authenticity.

I enjoyed them both very much indeed; if I do not use superlatives about them as about Esther Warner's Liberian novel it is because Esther Warner is *unique*, and confronted with so rare a quality only superlatives will serve—and demand to be reserved to that end.

New light on Africa

The AFRICA DIGEST is the only publication of its kind: an impartial, comprehensive survey of current African affairs.

A moderate among violence

Geoffrey Carnall reviews

John Philpot Curran. His Life and Times, by Leslie Hale, M.P., Jonathan Cape, 2s. Book Society Recommendation.

LESLIE HALE'S biography of the Whig barrister John Philpot Curran brings vividly to life the Ireland of the late eighteenth century: a country of squalor, corruption, bitter

There is a touch of comedy in the succession of duels which punctuate Curran's career. At the other extreme is the bloody and vindictive revolutionary struggle that broke out in 1798.

Curran's courageous and shrewd defence of men accused of disaffection and rebellion is here retold enthusiastically. On one occasion Curran was menaced by armed soldiers during the course of the trial.

Three times he essayed to speak and three times was interrupted by the clash of arms. Twice he resumed his seat, but on the third occasion he turned proudly to them and said: "You may assassinate but you shall not intimidate me."

Curran was a moderate reformer at a time when the momentum of events drove

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John Philpot Curran. His Life and Times, by Leslie Hale, M.P., Jonathan Cape, 21s. Book Society Recommendation.

LESLIE HALE'S biography of the Whig barrister John Philpot Curran brings vividly to life the Ireland of the late eighteenth century: a country of squalor, corruption, bitter



JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN

Courtesy Jonathan Cape, Ltd.

hatreds and grandiose gestures. The squalor can be sampled in Mr. Hale's account of the Foundling Hospital in Dublin.

The foundlings were collected from all parts of the country in waggons. On arrival about half would be dead, "and their bodies were thrown on a dung-heap, no record of them being preserved."

As for corruption, Curran entered the Irish House of Commons as the nominee of Richard Longfield, who owned at least eight seats there, most of which he had won at cards. The best example of corruption in the book is, of course, the process by which the Irish Parliament was induced to abolish itself in order to bring about the union of Britain and Ireland. (I like Curran's comment on the pliancy of Yelverton's political attitude. "Someone observed that he had got nothing by it. 'That only shows,' said the counsellor, 'that a man may be a very keen sportsman but a very bad shot.'")

The violence of the time appears in many incidents, some trivial, some appalling.

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Three times he essayed to speak and three times was interrupted by the clash of arms. Twice he resumed his seat, but on the third occasion he turned proudly to them and said: "You may assassinate but you shall not intimidate me."

Curran was a moderate reformer at a time when the momentum of events drove men to extremes. He and a few like him were "helpless spectators of a situation beyond their control."

Mr. Hale might have made the significance of Curran's position clearer if he had brought out more fully the way in which events in Ireland were reactions to the great European political upheaval of the seventeen-nineties. Still, his reflections on the events leading up to the 1789 Rebellion suggest useful lessons for the present day.

He notes the disastrous consequences of the government's refusal to back the level-headed commander-in-chief of the Irish forces, Sir Ralph Abercromby, in his efforts to enforce the obedience of his troops to the civil law. He regrets the failure of the United Irishmen to see the immense possibilities of passive resistance as a form of direct action. A Belfast man arrested in 1796 had been building a home, and had to leave it uncompleted.

Soon afterwards "an immense number of slaters" assembled and within two hours they had finished the roof. On the same day, near Larne, an acre of potatoes, "the property of a man whose family had been deprived of his services by the present times," was dug and harvested by 930 of his neighbours within twelve minutes.

Such gatherings, partly spontaneous, partly organised to evade the proclamation against public meeting, pointed the way to an effective form of non-violent action. A movement like this, Mr. Hale argues,

organised and directed to the withholding of rent, hearth tax and tithe, and to the succour of victims of persecution, would have provided the effective alternative to the gaudy uniform, the flamboyant manifesto and the rusty pike.

In such a movement Curran might have had a more fruitful part to play than that of a desperate resistance to the vindictiveness of the victors of 1798.

"There is a time for everything—a time for making money and enjoying the good things of life, and a time for renouncing them," and when he pointed out to an Englishman—quite a sympathetic character—in a discussion on religion, "The difference between your belief and mine is that you see life in terms of time, a limited span allotted to every man, in which he must accomplish all he can before he dies. We see it in terms of eternity, with infinite time ahead for every human being to make a better creature of himself"—in lives yet to be lived.

I am not sure that the book succeeds as a novel, but I found it completely fascinating reading, as I think would anyone interested in an intelligent account of modern India.

Mrs. Prawer Jhabvala's new novel, "Esmond in India," is her third, and I found it as fascinating as her first, "To Whom She Wills." In this novel, as in her first, we meet an emancipated modern Indian girl, Shakuntala, determined to live her own life and to give her love "to whom she wills," and it is a very great pity, to say the least of it, that she gives it to the frightful Esmond, an Englishman who lectures on aspects of Indian culture and whose attitude to his beautiful Hindu wife—the antithesis of the emancipated Shakuntala—is one of mingled boredom and contempt.

Mrs. Jhabvala's Indians are not, for the

win confirm their authenticity.

I enjoyed them both very much indeed; if I do not use superlatives about them as about Esther Warner's Liberian novel it is because Esther Warner is *unique*, and confronted with so rare a quality only superlatives will serve—and demand to be reserved to that end.

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HODSMANS CHRISTMAS LIST

MAGAZINES OF MOMENT

THERE are a number of magazines and periodicals which we think may be of great interest to readers of Peace News. This is the first of a series of articles which we will publish to point to magazines of interest or particular issues which may be of some importance.

In the past few years several new political magazines have appeared in this country. The best of these are the New Reasoner and Universities and Left Review.

The New Reasoner (quarterly) was founded by a group of mainly ex-Communists. It publishes articles on current political issues (of particular interest are a number of articles on the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, especially Peter Worsley's article on the Coast to Coast March in the current number), socialist theory, translation of important documents from Eastern Europe and stories and poems. Despite occasional lumps of jargon like John Saville's article on the Welfare State, it is usually very readable.

Universities and Left Review (three times a year) is also notable for the range of its subjects. It has published articles on the cold war, documentary films, Poland, "the Jew in history," the structure of British industry, and the relation between literature and politics. Its main aim has been to extend the boundaries of politics to include subjects which have for some time been thought of as non-political (the effects of the mass media, town planning, etc.). Its main problem is to bring all these subjects together into a coherent outlook.

Freedom, the weekly paper of the Anarchist movement, deserves to be better known than it is. Though still handicapped by a dogmatic anarchism, it provides an intelligent discussion of matters that are rarely dealt with elsewhere (see particularly its discussion of the coal industry in recent numbers).

Of the religious magazines, Fellowship, the magazine of the American Fellowship of Reconciliation, is one of the best. In the current number, for instance, it has an article by A. J. Muste on his visit to Russia, "Our Church and Theirs." W. H. Marwick on the Economic Consequences of Disarmament, and Nils F. S. Ferre on Pacifism and the Castle of Faith.

The Friend, the weekly Quaker paper,

though mainly designed for Friends, can be read with profit by non-Friends. It regularly publishes articles of great interest to pacifists of all kinds (the editorial on the Aldermaston March was particularly sensitive).

practical psychology in as direct and simple a manner as its editors and contributors can write. It is rather more relevant and interesting than this rather portentous statement suggests.

Readers who liked Milton Mayer's article on Russia in a recent issue of PN can read Mayer regularly in the old-established American liberal weekly, the Progressive.

Anybody who reads French can keep up



tive), and is useful as a guide to the way that one of the oldest and best-established pacifist bodies is thinking.

Christus Victor is the organ of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation. It circulates in English, French and German, and is issued four times a year. In each issue there is usually one article on theology, one article on a political issue (the articles on Indonesia in the last two issues are very useful), and an article on peace work in some part of the world, as well, of course, as news of the IFoR. Don't be put off by its rather unattractive appearance.

Reconciliation is the monthly magazine of the British Fellowship of Reconciliation. Its notes of the month are often stimulating. Very welcome was the recent comment on the attitude the Religious Press had generally taken to the London bus strike.

with developments in the French pacifist scene by reading Liberté, the only other pacifist weekly paper in the world.

Finally, for a general idea of the activities of war resisters throughout the world, the War Resister, the publication of the War Resisters' International, is a must.

The case for Christian pacifism

Clifford MacQuire reviews

Christian Pacifism, by Edgar W. Orr. The C. W. Daniel Co., Ltd. 12s. 6d. pp. 168.

CAN you imagine what a Conscientious Objectors Tribunal would be like if the law required that a man the Christian Church should

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Reconciliation is the monthly magazine of the British Fellowship of Reconciliation. Its notes of the month are often stimulating. Very welcome was the recent comment on the attitude the Religious Press had generally taken to the London bus strike. All Christians should have taken Reconciliation's remarks to heart.

Of the colonial publications, **Africa Digest** (published by the Africa Bureau) is indispensable for anybody who is interested in African affairs. It contains reports of events, and comments on these events mainly taken from African newspapers. Since many of these newspapers are not readily available outside of Africa, this is a particularly valuable service. Unlike most other publications which are mainly sources of information it is very attractively produced.

Africa South is a useful complement to **Africa Digest**, publishing articles on development in the area. Since the articles it publishes are fairly short and since it usually has more than 100 pages, it covers a very wide field.

Prod, the Newsletter of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, though designed mainly for members of the MCF, often contains material of interest both on colonial matters and on the activities of the MCF.

Liberation is by far the best of the American periodicals (published monthly). Its editorial board of A. J. Muste, Bayard Rustin, Roy Finch and Dave Dellinger will give readers some ideas of what to expect. It is beautifully produced and each issue is an exciting statement of the radical pacifist position. There is no need to point to particular articles. Everybody who reads **Peace News** ought also to read **Liberation**.

Another worthwhile American publication is **Manas**. In the words of its editors, **Manas** is a journal of independent inquiry concerned with study of principles which move world society on its present course. **Manas** is concerned with philosophy and

pacifist weekly paper in the world. Finally, for a general idea of the activities of war resisters throughout the world, the **War Resister**, the publication of the War Resisters' International, is a must.

The case for Christian pacifism

Clifford Macquire reviews

Christian Pacifism, by Edgar W. Orr. The C. W. Daniel Co., Ltd. 12s. 6d., pp. 168.

CAN you imagine what a Conscientious Objectors Tribunal would be like if the law required that a man should give Christian grounds why he should "defend Christian values" in the armed forces before he was allowed to join up? What evidence would he produce? What authority would he quote?

He would find little support from the first three centuries of the Christian era: he would be limited to a very few New Testament references: he would, in fact, either have to rely upon the guidance of the Old Testament where it is not in accordance with the New or upon the example of many Christians since Constantine, where their behaviour has contradicted their profession of faith.



Edgar W. Orr has examined the evidence for "Christian Pacifism" in his book of that title, and he has done so in a most comprehensive fashion. None of the "difficult" incidents from the Bible narrative are by-passed, and he who would reinforce his pacifist convictions will find much to encourage him in the examination Orr gives to the Centurion stories, Jesus' quotations from the Old Testament, the accounts of the cleansing of the Temple, Paul's references to the authority of the magistrate and his acceptance of a military escort at Jerusalem, etc.

But this is not only a text-book for the pacifist, and it is certainly that; it is also a most persuasive presentation of the case for Christian pacifism for the enquirer and a challenge to the unconvinced. Pacifists would do well to ensure that it is widely read—see that the local Public Library has a copy!

Not the least value of the book is its listing and appraisal of the numerous peace treaties, charters and international organisations of recent years and also a brief account of the various peace organisations with an outline of their basis of membership.

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Man and the H-bomb

Vera Brittain reviews

The Devil's Repertoire, or Nuclear Bombing And The Life Of Man, by Victor Gollancz. pp. 192. Gollancz, 10s. 6d. (Paper-covered edition at 5s.)

VICTOR GOLLANZ'S new book shines with the spiritual intensity which his many thousands of readers now know that they can count on with confidence. It is essential reading for every human being who is concerned to play a part of any kind in man's last-ditch campaign against nuclear weapons—and all the other weapons in the diabolical armoury of modern war. But its purpose is not so much to state the moral case against the Bomb, of whatever degree of "perfection," as to present the spiritual argument for the continuing life of man on earth.



"The Devil's Repertoire," which gives the book its title from the final chapter heading, is a collection (with comments for our enlightenment) of the commonest politico-journalistic aphorisms which are used as arguments against the application of Christian standards to national and international behaviour. To those of us who lived through World War II as adults this chapter will recall the steady verbal denigration, increasing with the years, of the better human qualities, so that by the end of that nightmare of insanity most newspapers were using such terms as "mushy," "sentimental," "squeamish" and "emotional" to describe those qualities of magnanimity and compassion which in our pre-war youth we had been taught to admire.

There is a more apologetic note in the devil's repertoire of phrases which makes their total lack of integrity less easily recognisable than the corrupt journalistic adjectives of 1939-45, though many of us could repeat them one after another in our occasional nightmares of deep discouragement.

"You can't apply Christianity to politics" . . . "We don't want emotionalism, we want reason" . . . "Too much sentimentality" . . . "It isn't practical" . . . "It isn't realistic" . . . "They're the sort of people you've got to get tough with" . . . and so on through the whole series of abominable phrases which are used to darken counsel and disparage the clear vision of the dedicated idealist.

How is this undermining process to be

Ethics," Victor Gollancz presents the idealist with the key to his own conduct and describes the ground which no amount of plausibly specious argument can cut from under his feet.



Man, the author insists, is not matter alone, but spirit; and he adduces as proofs of the spirit's existence the effect of listening to great music; the sudden revelations of God which come in some "high hour of visitation" (his witnesses range from Evelyn Underhill through Tolstoy and Shelley and Yeats and Mark Rutherford to Canon Peter Green); and the influence upon us, even despite ourselves, of some incomparable act of loving self-sacrifice such as that of Elizabeth Pilenko, the Russian nun, who at Ravensbrück quietly took the place of a terrified girl being sent to the gas-chamber.

A fourth chapter discusses the character and consequences of "The Bomb," quoting a series of letters from a young Japanese wife describing the agonising death of her husband 13 years after the first "feeble" atomic experiment had made Hiroshima a permanent scar on the conscience of the West. And a valuable introduction stresses the principle that the human spirit consecrated to a great purpose is not concerned with results, or calculations about what other people are going to do, but simply with the fundamental difference between right and wrong.



One passage, on pages 21-22, will be of great interest to those Peace Pledge Union members who recall Dick Sheppard and the great witness against war of the nineteen-thirties (nowadays so often superficially dismissed with scorn), for Victor Gollancz quotes the now commonplace argument that all that effort made not a ha'porth of difference to the fate of the world. The war came just the same, didn't it? And before that Czechoslovakia went down, a victim of appeasement; and so did the Spanish Republic, for which so many believers in freedom unselfishly gave their lives.

And he adds, in sentences which every seeker after righteousness should copy out and refer to whenever the devil's argu-

PEACE NEWS—November 28, 1958—9



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(For details see advertisement on Page 2.)



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There is a more apologetic note in the devil's repertoire of phrases which makes their total lack of integrity less easily recognisable than the corrupt journalistic adjectives of 1939-45, though many of us could repeat them one after another in our occasional nightmares of deep discouragement.

"You can't apply Christianity to politics" . . . "We don't want emotionalism, we want reason" . . . "Too much sentimentalism" . . . "It isn't practical" . . . "It isn't realistic" . . . "They're the sort of people you've got to get tough with" . . . and so on through the whole series of abominable phrases which are used to darken counsel and disparage the clear vision of the dedicated idealist.

How is this undermining process to be resisted? In his second and third chapters, "Spirit and Matter," and "Spirit and

One passage, on pages 21-22, will be of great interest to those Peace Pledge Union members who recall Dick Sheppard and the great witness against war of the nineteen-thirties (nowadays so often superficially dismissed with scorn), for Victor Gollancz quotes the now commonplace argument that all that effort made not a ha'porth of difference to the fate of the world. The war came just the same, didn't it? And before that Czechoslovakia went down, a victim of appeasement; and so did the Spanish Republic, for which so many believers in freedom unselfishly gave their lives.

And he adds, in sentences which every seeker after righteousness should copy out and refer to whenever the devil's arguments seem unduly persuasive:

"It is not only stupid to calculate like that, but very base. Success isn't the criterion, for the reason, among others, that only God or time or eternity can truly measure "success": to serve the public good, with as much humility as you can manage, and to the best of your judgment and abilities, that is the criterion. It is odd that Christians, with the Crucifixion at the very heart of their beliefs, should need to be reminded of this."

That criterion should surely never be forgotten by every campaigner against nuclear weapons, and every seeker after world peace and the continuing life of human civilisation.

COS OF WORLD WAR I

To the Editor

THE forthcoming issue of "War Resister" will contain a photograph and description of a plaque which was carved to commemorate the COs who died during the first world war. Having been originally placed in Berlin, the plaque was taken to Denmark, but has now been returned to the War Resisters' International. The WRI Executive has asked that it should be hung in Dick Sheppard House, and we propose to have a short simple ceremony there on the afternoon of January 3. For reasons of space we shall have to make it an invitation meeting, and we are anxious to give first chance to those who were COs in the first world war. I would be very grateful if any such COs who would like to be present would let me know.—**STUART MORRIS**, Dick Sheppard House, 6, Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.

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BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

EVERY child's Christmas stocking needs its book (how else can parents have any time at all on Christmas Day?), but stories that can be read many times need careful selection.

Under six

For our youngest children **The Three Wise Men**, by Marjorie Procter (Blandford, 3s.) is an ideal small Christmas book. There is a clear coloured picture on each page with a well-chosen sentence to bring out the meaning.

A Puffin Picture Book (with instructions but no story) **Noah's Ark** (3s. 6d.) provides ten pairs of animals, Mr. and Mrs. Noah, and an ark to be pressed out by young fingers.

An older person would need to help with the fitting together, but most of this can be gaily assembled by the children themselves without scissors or paste.

The Christmas Mouse, by Pearl Buck (Methuen, 9s. 6d.), a beautiful simple story for Christmas reading, is not at all far-fetched and clever as some modern picture books tend to be, but tells the adventures of a kind, understanding little boy on Christmas Eve.

Another cat and mouse story is **Anatole and the Cat**, the second story about this famous French mouse by Eve Titus (Bodley Head, 7s. 6d.) mouse, who is cheese-taster for M.

family. The little girl's old-fashioned gym-slips makes good parachutes when they fall off, and Kathleen Hale has many opportunities for her humour and gay colour.

Another outstanding animal book which lays a firm foundation for future biologists is **Who Lives in This House?**, by Glenn O. Blough (Bodley Head, 8s. 6d.). A little, empty, red house on the highway is inhabited by all sorts of creatures—robins,



Emily and the Headmistress

child who reads fluently. Their magic is as strong for this generation as it was fifty years ago.

Rosemary Weir's **No. 10 Green St.** (Max Parrish, 9s. 6d.) has delightful warm people in it. A motherly Kiosk lady on the sea-front at Cliffville (patronised by children's homes on their outings) helps to solve the boarding-out problems of two orphans, Kate and Simon. They are sensible down-to-earth children determined to stick together and work with might and main to have the home they want with old Mrs. Bloom, the ice-cream lady.

The children who have read Mrs. Wilder's first two books, **The Little House in the Big Woods** and **The Little House on the Prairie**, will rejoice to get **On the Banks of Plum Creek** (Methuen, 12s. 6d.). This is a true story of Mrs. Wilder's childhood when Americans were moving west in covered wagons. In this sequel the family moves from Wisconsin to Minnesota and at first lived in a little house in the ground till Pa can build a proper house. Later the children go to school and church for the first time.

We feel again with Laura and her sisters their great joy in small things, their horror when the grasshoppers ate their crops and their desolation when Pa had to leave them and go back east for a time to get a job. The illustrations by Garth Williams are as forthright, homely and charming as the story itself.

A very different American story is **Stars for Cristy**, by Mabel Leigh Hunt (Blackie, 9s. 6d.). Cristy, with an Italian mother and father, lives in the New York slums, but she is a lively girl and plans to do many new things in the summer vacation. Dexter House, her social centre, chooses Cristy for one of their country holidays on a farm.

There she sees for the first time the wide skies with stars just as her mother had seen them in her childhood in Italy. This is not at all a sentimental story, for Cristy comes from a large, lively family and has a wide circle of energetic friends.

A really first-rate book for all ages suitably unites the junior and senior book lists. An American historian, Henry Steele Commager, and illustrator Clarke Hulton join forces to introduce children and grown-ups to the New World.

A Picture History of the United States



Plum Blossom and Kai Lin

life, her job as newspaper girl, her painting and the discovery!

Plum Blossom and Kai Lin, by Hedwig Weiss-Sonnenburg (U.L.P., 12s. 6d.), first published in Germany, tells a tender yet thrilling story of a Chinese peasant girl growing up in the unsettled times of fighting between the Government Forces and the guerrilla bands.

Pouk's Gang, by L. Bourliquet (a prize-winning book in France) (U.L.P., 12s. 6d.), is a delightful story of a village in the Pyrenees with glimpses of school life and country ways. A high ridge separates the peaceful village from the stark oilfields where workers from many countries have gathered to find homes and wages. A group of village boys are afraid the workers' children will intrude into their haunts and think of ways of frightening them off. In the end the village boys befriend the foreigners and share their secrets. This book will stand re-reading many times.

The Girl from Nowhere, by Hertha von Gebhardt (U.L.P., 12s. 6d.), will be appreciated by thoughtful children but most of all by older people.

A strange little girl appears in the street. The children are curious. At last she admits she is waiting for her father to come for her. The others are attracted by her, thinking she has magic powers. Then they are disillusioned and turn against her. Then at last her father comes and the children are sad to see her go.

School stories are not so much to the fore this year. The best of the traditional kind are collected in a delightful volume. **In and Out of School**, stories collected by Anthony Buckeridge (Faber, 15s.). Schoolboys and old boys will enjoy these boys v

Christmas reading, is not at all far-fetched and clever as some modern picture books tend to be, but tells the adventures of a kind, understanding little boy on Christmas Eve.

Another cat and mouse story is **Anatole and the Cat**, the second story about this famous French mouse by Eve Titus (Bodley Head, 7s. 6d.). The mouse, who is cheese-taster for M. Duval, has to think of a way of putting a bell on the cat otherwise he is likely to mix up his labels for the cheese. Paul Galdone's amusing drawings are part of the fun.

A good story book for bedtime is **David John**, by Edith Fraser (Epworth Press, 7s. 6d.). The hero is four and three-quarters, and in the twelve short chapters has various adventures which show him that it is good sometimes to be the smallest.

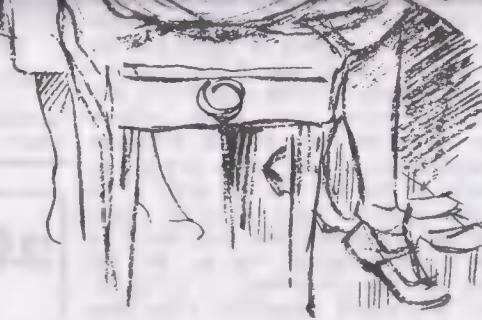
Six to eight

Children a little older will welcome a new Orlando, **Orlando's Magic Carpet**, by Kathleen Hale (John Murray, 5s.). This is as exciting and inimitable as the previous books, but will give more enjoyment if the famous marmalade cat is already known to the readers. "**Orlando's Home Life**" is the best introduction.

This year's new adventure is to the Middle East with Fatima, the magic carpet, providing the transport for Orlando and his



On the banks of Plum Creek



Emily and the Headmistress

wasps, bees, squirrels and chipmunks (yes, this is an American story, but it does not matter).

The storyteller explains exactly how each family lives and how all the creatures' instincts tell them exactly what to do at every stage of life. The coloured drawings and the text together answer all the questions and are fascinating.

Hans Baumann, well known as a novelist for older children, has out of his wanderings and rich experience written a pony story for younger readers this year. The little steppe pony loves the sun but has to work in a small coal mine in the dark. How he comes to co-operate with his kind master, Mr. Andermann, is the exciting part of the story, vividly illustrated by Ulrik Schramm (O.U.P., 12s. 6d.).

Yet another story of animals, **The Zoo Breaks Out**, by Mira Lobe (Bodley Head, 9s. 6d.), has been translated from the German. Nicky and Liza live in the zoo itself because their father is the head keeper and they think the animals are sad. The children are excited when they read about a zoo where the animals are free to roam, although they are prevented by deep ditches from harming people. Liza thinks about this so much that she dreams that the animals escape from the cages and have a wonderful time.

She is relieved, on waking, to find it was a dream, but determines to try to convert their zoo to one where the animals need no cages.

Eight to eleven

Boys and girls of primary school age have some really good and meaty books this Christmas. This is the centenary year of E. Nesbit and Puffin Books have published **The Would-be Goods** and **The Treasure Seekers** at 3s. each. What wonderful presents these would make for any

she is a lively girl and plans to do many new things in the summer vacation. Dexter House, her social centre, chooses Cristy for one of their country holidays on a farm.

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A Picture History of the United States of America (O.U.P., 12s. 6d.) brings home to the English reader the sheer immensity of America's vast lands, rushing streams and forbidding mountains, the tremendous enterprise of the early settlers of all nationalities in their trek west.

All the historical landmarks are in this book, America's great leaders and romantic characters. The concluding sentence is worth remembering.

"Freedom is never completely won but must be won anew by each generation. And freedom means not only freedom from tyranny or slavery but freedom to grow up in a world of peace."

Emily and the Headmistress by Mary K. Harris Faber, 12s. (6d.) is the kind of story a young schoolgirl will enjoy. Emily is a sad child because her mother is in Africa and she has to stay at school all the holiday with the headmistress. In spite of her friends' gloomy warnings she enjoys the holiday and finds the headmistress not only human, but fun.

Eleven and over

Underground Alley, by William Mayne (O.U.P., 10s. 6d.) is the story of a Welsh border town preparing for a visit from royalty. Each section of the town is preparing a secret exhibit and Patty has undertaken to paint a background scene for Miss Sharpdyer's shepherdesses. "A distant view of the town in the good old days with a blue sky and a little cloud and no buses or people Dropping Litter" were the instructions Patty had.

When she tried to nail the enormous cardboard sheets to her cellar wall, so that she could paint in peace, the plaster fell down and she made an astonishing discovery. Patty's life is now over-brimming for she has to cope with home life, school

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The villains are the wild lads who do awful things like slashing raincoats and out of school things that get them into trouble with the police.

Finally, an excellent non-fiction book, Wright W. Miller's **The Young Traveller in Russia** (Phoenix, 10s. 6d.). It is one of an attractive and well-known series, but probably the most difficult and important of them all. It gives children a cheerful, unbiased picture of Russia today—the dark side and the bright, the difficulties and the rewards, and it transmits a feeling of great excitement just as the American book did in a different way.

It may well give its readers an urge to learn Russian (the little given does not seem too difficult). With the fine photographs and map of the journey, this is certainly an attractive book for adventurous youth.

WALES seeks SELF-GOVERNMENT

If you seek peace, you support self-government for all nations
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"80 Questions and Answers about Plaid Cymru" (The Welsh Party), by Gwynfor Evans, the Party President. (6d.+2d.)

"Which Way to Freedom?" by Gene Sharp (1s.+2d.)
PLAID CYMRU, 8, Queen Street, Cardiff.

DIARY

As this is a free service we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Mon., a.m.
2. Include Date, **TOWN**, **Time**, **Place** (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address).

Friday, November 28

BANGOR: 7 p.m. Twrgwyn Chapel. Prof. Ellis Jones, Stuart Morris. PPU/For.

BRISTOL: 7 p.m. 24 Woodbridge Rd., Knowle 4. Working Party—Prisoners for Peace cards and preparation for 1959 National AGM. PPU.

CHELTENHAM: 8 p.m. St. Mary's Hall. Debate. Major W. W. Hicks Beach v. Rev. J. McCulloch. CND.

DAGENHAM: 7.45 p.m. Kingsley Hall, off Parsons Ave. Inaugural meeting of proposed new PPU Group. Myrtle Solomon, Area Organiser.

LONDON, N.14: 8 p.m. Little Chapel, The Bourne Methodist Ch., Southgate. Advent Service for Taking or Renewing of the Covenant. Leader Rev. Giacomo A. Lardi, B.A. (Enfield). MPF.

LONDON, W.8: 10.30 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. Town Hall, High St., Kensington. CO Tribunal.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA: 8 p.m. Liberal Hall, Clarence Rd. April Carter, Diana Collins, Dr. Rachel Hunter. CND.

Saturday, November 29

BRIGHTON: 3.30 p.m. Friends Centre, Ship St. S.E. Area Mtg. Speaker: Minnie Pallister. Bring and Buy Stall. Pooled tea. PPU.

CAERNARVON: 2.30 p.m. Engedy Chapel. Rev. Eirwyn Morgan, Stuart Morris. PPU/For.

LONDON, W.C.1: Assembly 3 p.m. 6 Endsleigh St. for Poster Parade for Prisoners for Peace Day. March to Manette St. for meeting at 4.15 p.m. PPU.

SHEFFIELD: 3 p.m. Victoria Hall. Christmas Fair. PPU.

SOUTHAMPTON: 10.30 a.m. All day at Friends Meeting House, Ordnance Rd. Prisoners for Peace Day Signing of Christmas Cards to COs in jail. Deputation to French Consulate and report back in afternoon. Southern Area PPU.

Sunday, November 30

LLANDUDNO: 6.30 p.m. Horeb Chapel. Stuart Morris preaching for Rev. Eirwyn Morgan.

Monday, December 1

ALTON: 7 p.m. "Hillcrest," Windmill Hill. Prisoners for Peace Day—Signing Christmas Cards to COs in jail. Meditation 8.30-9 p.m. PPU.

BANGOR: 1.30 p.m. University. "Pacifism in the Atomic Age." Stuart Morris.

BANGOR: 5.30 p.m. University. "An Interview with Mr. Khrushchev." Stuart Morris. University Pacifist Society.

BIRMINGHAM: 8 p.m. 221 Vicarage Rd., Kings Heath. Addressing Christmas Cards to Prisoners for Peace. Kings Heath & Cotteridge PPU.

LEEDS, 8: 7.30 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho. (behind BBC). Ron Taylor. "Prisoners for Peace Day." PYAG.

LONDON, W.C.1: Saturday's weekly poster parade (See "Every Week," below) will be for "Prisoners for Peace Day."

LONDON, W.C.1: Dick Sheppard House, 6 Endsleigh St., will be open till 9.30 p.m. for sale of Christmas cards. Lists of "Prisoners for Peace" will be available.

SUTTON-AT-HONE: 7.30 p.m. Village Hall. Rev. Cyril Newman. Film "You and the Atom." CND.

Tuesday, December 2

WILMINGTTON (Kent): 7.30 p.m. Village Hall. Dr. A. P. Goffe. Film "You and the Atom." CND.

Wednesday, December 3

LONDON, N.4: 7.30 p.m. Peace News Offices, 3, Blackstock Rd. Edith Adlam on "The Caravan of Peace" tour. PYAG.

SWANLEY: 7.30 p.m. Working Men's Club, Dr. Ian Munro. Film "You and the Atom." CND.

Thursday, December 4

EYNNSFORD: 7.30 p.m. Village Hall. Dr. Dun-

Visitors in search of democracy

By FENNER BROCKWAY, MP

TWO delegations from small British territories are in London asking for more democratic rights and the right of their people to work and live. They reflect the call which comes from nearly every one of our 33 colonies or protectorates which, because of restricted population or resources, find it difficult to become self-reliant.

One of these delegations comes from Malta, little white pearl in the Mediterranean, which now faces the double crisis of a suspended constitution and a suspended economy. The constitution was suspended when Mr. Dom Mintoff, the Labour Chief Minister, resigned on the British Governor assuming powers, after strikes and riots, which challenged the elected Government's authority. The economy was suspended when the British decided to close down the naval dockyard which provided work and wages to the island's population.

Three years ago an all-party delegation from Britain, including Mr. Aneurin Bevan, recommended the integration of Malta with Britain, extending to representation of its people in the House of Commons at Westminster. This proposal was accepted in principle by Mr. Mintoff, who insisted, however, that British standards of education and life, with our social services, should be extended to Malta.

Workshop of the Mediterranean

Dom is a tough negotiator, standing for the claims of his working people more steadfastly, I think, than any representative I have met from overseas. When in the middle of these discussions it was announced that the dockyard was to be shut, he exploded with indignation and the general strike which swept the island showed that he reflected its mind. Since then integration with Britain has been shelved. The two immediate issues are the future use of the dockyard and the re-establishment of self-government.

Whilst the constitution was suspended, the Governor concluded negotiations with a Welsh firm to take over the dockyard. Mr. Mintoff immediately protested that this had been done without consultation with representatives of the Maltese people or with the strong Trade Union representing

British High Commissioner, who is resident in the Union of South Africa.

This is the most extreme form of dictatorship in any part of the British Empire.

In Basutoland there is a Native Council composed of Chiefs and district representatives which administers strictly African affairs, such as tribal disputes and local justice. The Africans are now asking that this shall be transformed into an elected Legislative Council responsible for the administration of all internal affairs in the territory.

The population is, of course, overwhelmingly African. The last census in 1956 shows 638,000 Africans, 1,900 Europeans, 644 of mixed race, and 247 Asians. The Basuto deputation proposes that the Legislative Council should be elected on a common roll of all races, but it would give the Paramount Chief the right to nominate 15 members with a view to providing representation for the Europeans and other minorities.

This proposal would have a revolutionary effect throughout the whole of South Africa. Basutoland is surrounded by the territory of the Union, and the establishment of democratic rule with an all-race franchise, but with an inevitable African majority, would be a challenge to apartheid at its very centre.

A similar demand for an elected Legislative Council has also been made in Bechuanaland, and the significant fact is that it has been made jointly by European and African representatives. Advances on these lines would strike a blow for racial equality and African dignity which would resound throughout the Union.

Radar stations protest

The weakness of such a challenge rests upon the absence of economic development in the Protectorates. Thousands of Africans have to obtain their livelihood in the gold, diamond and uranium mines at Johannesburg or Kimberley. Minerals have now been found in Bechuanaland and diamonds, at least, in Basutoland. The danger is that South Africa's servile labour conditions will be introduced.

One man has been given the sole prospecting rights in Basutoland. Is he acting

PEACE NEWS—November 28, 1958—11

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TERMS: Cash with order, 3d. per word, min. 2s. 6d. (Box No. 1s. extra). Please don't send stamps in payment, except for odd pence. Address for Box No. replies: Peace News, 3 Blackstock Rd., London, N.4.

MEETINGS

AT YOUNGHUSBAND HOUSE, 23 Norfolk Sq., Paddington, W.2. On December 4 at 7 p.m. Dr. Sasadhar Sinha BA, BSc., PhD. On "Tagore and his message"—under auspices of World Congress of Faiths.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION

A VEGETARIAN GUEST HOUSE in the heart of the Lake District, Rothay Bank, Grasmere, Westmorland, offers comfortable rooms and expertly planned meals, attention to those requiring rest as well as facilities for walkers, climbers, motorists. Large garden with views of fells.—Isabel James, Telephone: Grasmere 334.

ACCOMMODATION

HOMELY ACCOMMODATION and jolly good food for visitors and permanent guests. CANONbury 1340. Telkea Shayler, 27 Hamilton Pk., N.5.

JORDANS HOSTEL (Quaker guest house and conference centre) offers unusual opportunity for relaxation and quiet in peaceful Buckinghamshire country. H & C Interior sprung. Write Warden, Old Jordans Hostel, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

PERSONAL

GOING ABROAD? Maintain, advocate and urge liberty of freedom to travel without vaccination, invoke Clause 83 International Sanitary Regulations. Enquire, and/or send donation, National Anti-Vaccination League, 2nd Floor, 26/28 Warwick Way, London, S.W.1.

SPEAKING AND WRITING lessons (correspondence, visit), 5s. Dorothy Matthews, BA, 32 Primrose Hill Rd., London, N.W.3. PRimrose 5686.

WE INVITE ENQUIRIES about our work for international friendships. S.A.E. details, "Caravan" (PN), 84 St. Thomas's Rd., London, N.4.

VEGETARIAN PACIFIST; bachelor American, age 29, both merry and quiet-natured; with music, reading, travel, photography, among quite varied interests. Seeks to contact by correspondence or in person, in America or abroad; lady age 18 to 30, vegetarian or sympathetic, with view to marriage. Please answer in first instance with photo to Box 799. All letters replied to in confidence.

WAR RESISTERS' International welcomes gifts of foreign stamps and undamaged air mail covers. Please send to WRI, 88 Park Ave., Enfield, Middx.

YOUNG MAN, AMERICAN, 25, Vegetarian-Pacifist; good-natured and intelligent; desires correspondence with young lady of similar views, preferably in America, with view to marriage. Box 804.

LITERATURE

BRITAIN'S OLDEST SOCIALIST WEEKLY—vigorous, forthright and consistently against war—the "Socialist Leader." Indispensable to members of the PPU who want up-to-date information of home and world politics. Threepence weekly. Obtainable from your newsagent or from 48 Dundas St., Glasgow, C.1, and 6 Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1.

CONTACT—South African Liberal fortnightly with inside news of the struggle against apartheid and colonialism. 6 months 12s., 12 months £1 3s. 6d. Box 1979, Cape Town, South Africa.

"LIBERTE," the French pacifist weekly. 36s. a year, 20s. 6 months. (US \$5 seafair, \$10 airmail, a year) from Housemans (Peace News bookshop), 3 Blackstock Rd., London, N.4.

QUAKERISM. Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to Friends' Home Service Cttee., Friends House, Euston Rd., London N.W.1.

FOR SALE

PEACE DIARY for 1959 now available, with 32 page World Directory of Peace Organisations and Periodicals, 3s. 6d. (postage 4d.) from Endsleigh Cards (Peace News Ltd.), 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4. (Full Christmas List available).

SITUATIONS VACANT

PEACE NEWS OFFICES IS OPEN

LEEDS: 8.30 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho. (behind BBC). Ron Taylor. "Prisoners for Peace Day." PYAG.

LONDON, W.C.1: Saturday's weekly poster parade (See "Every Week," below) will be for "Prisoners for Peace Day."

LONDON, W.C.1: Dick Sheppard House, 6 Endsleigh St., will be open till 9.30 p.m. for sale of Christmas cards. Lists of "Prisoners for Peace" will be available.

SUTTON-AT-HONE: 7.30 p.m. Village Hall. Rev. Cyril Newman. Film "You and the Atom." CND.

Tuesday, December 2

WILMINGTON (Kent): 7.30 p.m. Village Hall. Dr. A. P. Goffe. Film "You and the Atom." CND.

Wednesday, December 3

LONDON, N.4: 7.30 p.m. Peace News Offices, 3 Blackstock Rd. Edith Adlam on "The Caravan of Peace" tour. PYAG.

SWANLEY: 7.30 p.m. Working Men's Club. Dr. Ian Munro. Film "You and the Atom." CND.

Thursday, December 4

EYNSFORD: 7.30 p.m. Village Hall. Dr. Duncan Ley. Film "You and the Atom." CND.

LONDON, E.11: 8 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. John Punshon, "The Religion of Woolie-Mindedness." PPU.

Friday, December 5

HOUNSLOW: 8 p.m. Town Hall, Treaty Rd. Canon Collins, Mrs. M. Curwen, Dr. Nicolas Malleson. Chair: Mayor of Heston & Isleworth. Film. CND.

LONDON, W.8: 10.30 a.m. & 1.15 p.m. Town Hall, High St., Kensington. CO Tribunal.

Saturday, December 6

ALTON: 5 p.m. "Hillcrest," Windmill Hill. Play Reading, "The Lady's not for Burning." Young Peacemakers.

LEEDS: 3.45 p.m. 27 The Avenue, Alwoodley Park. Discussion on Romans, Chapter 13. All friends welcome. APF.

Sunday, December 7

EWELL: 3 p.m. 94 Park Ave., East. Allen Skinner, "After the Cold War?" PPU, Surrey Area.

Monday, December 8

SHIPLEY: 7.30 p.m. Labour Party Rooms Westgate. PPU.

SOUTHAMPTON: 7.30 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Ordnance Rd. Austin Underwood, "Campaigning for Nuclear Disarmament." All welcome. PPU.

Tuesday, December 9

KINGSBURY: 7.45 p.m. Baptist Ch. Hall, Slough Lane. Dr. Hugh Gordon, Clive Jenkins. Films. CND.

Wednesday, December 10

BELFAST: 8 p.m. Friends Institute, Frederick St. Rev. George E. Good (Sec., Belfast Methodist Peace Fellowship). "The American Scene." FoR.

Every week!

SUNDAYS

LONDON: 3 p.m. Clapham Common. Open air mtg. The Brotherhood of the Way.

LONDON: 3 p.m. Hyde Park. Speaker's Corner. Pacifist Forum. PYAG.

BRADFORD: 8.15 p.m. Broadway Car Park. Open air meeting. Pacifist Youth Action Group.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

LONDON: Weekend Workcamps. Work for needy sections of the community. IVS, 72 Oakley Sq., London, N.W.1

TUESDAYS

MANCHESTER: 1.2 p.m. Deansgate Blitz Site. Christian Pacifist open-air meeting. MPF.

WEDNESDAYS

LONDON, N.4: 7 p.m. Peace News Office, 3 Blackstock Rd. Pacifist Youth Action Group.

steadfastly, I think, than any representative I have met from overseas. When in the middle of these discussions it was announced that the dockyard was to be shut, he exploded with indignation and the general strike which swept the island showed that he reflected its mind. Since then integration with Britain has been shelved. The two immediate issues are the future use of the dockyard and the re-establishment of self-government.

Whilst the constitution was suspended, the Governor concluded negotiations with a Welsh firm to take over the dockyard. Mr. Mintoff immediately protested that this had been done without consultation with representatives of the Maltese people or with the strong Trade Union representing the dock workers. Controversy has arisen as to how far the dockyards under their new ownership will provide work for the men previously employed.

The discussions now taking place in London are with the object of resolving both the political and the economic crisis. One hopes that they will provide a basis for the immediate re-establishment of internal self-government following upon democratic elections and for economic planning which will extend beyond the docks.

Malta could become the workshop of the Mediterranean. I would like to see a trading estate established there similar to the trading estates the British Government has set up in its own depressed areas of South Wales, Scotland and the North of England. I have before suggested that not only Britain but the richer countries of the Commonwealth should contribute towards this development as a mark of respect for the heroic and historic part which Malta has played through the centuries in the advance of culture and civilisation.

Extreme dictatorship

The second delegation is from Basutoland, one of the three British Protectorates in South Africa. It is led by the Paramount Chief, who for the first time is a woman.

She is a typical African woman, unsophisticated, simple, friendly, of homely common-sense, interested in the village life of her people, what they eat, what they grow, what they can make by handicrafts.

The Native Council, in which the National Congress has influence, has unanimously endorsed a programme of demands. The deputation is in London to press them on the Government.

At present Basutoland, like the two other Protectorates, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, is governed by the personal decree of the

lines would strike a blow for racial equality and African dignity which would resound throughout the Union.

Radar stations protest

The weakness of such a challenge rests upon the absence of economic development in the Protectorates. Thousands of Africans have to obtain their livelihood in the gold, diamond and uranium mines at Johannesburg or Kimberley. Minerals have now been found in Bechuanaland and diamonds, at least, in Basutoland. The danger is that South Africa's servile labour conditions will be introduced.

One man has been given the sole prospecting rights in Basutoland. Is he acting in association with the firms which exploit diamonds in the Union? What a chance is being missed of organising the diamond industry on a co-operative basis as is now being done in Ghana!

Economic planning must go much further in the Protectorates if the people are not to be dependent upon the Union. There should be a thorough survey. It is thought there may be platinum, coal and even oil in Basutoland. There should be light industries—blanket manufacture, tanning, fruit canning, jam making. There should be afforestation, timber cutting, furniture making. United Nations technical assistance should be invited.

I've been interested in a further point made by my Basuto friends. Sometime ago a Defence Agreement was announced between Britain and South Africa, giving the Union certain facilities in the Protectorates. I had already heard from the Chairman of the African Advisory Council in Bechuanaland, expressing his opposition.

Now I hear that both the Chiefs and the National Congress have protested against any proposal to establish radar stations in Basutoland and that the project for a military road has also been rejected by the Paramount Chief and her advisers.

The peoples of the Protectorates and their representatives are showing a splendid defiance of all proposals to integrate them with the Union of South Africa. In doing this they are not only maintaining their own self respect. They are fighting the battle of the African and Asian peoples within the Union. They should be aided by Britain and supported by the whole of the civilized world.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

PEACE NEWS OFFICE IS OPEN up to 9 p.m. every Wednesday evening for the sale of books and stationery, and for voluntary help with the despatch of Peace News. Visitors welcomed. (Mon. to Fri. 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.) 3 Blackstock Rd. (above Fish and Cook, stationers). Finsbury Park (near sta.), N.4.

WARDEN REQUIRED to be responsible and give part time oversight to 4 aged persons, or couples, living in separate flats. Free modernised four-roomed cottage, with garden; small remuneration; would suit couple with/without children, were man working; Cranbrook, Kent. Box 803.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALE CLERK, 27, seeks permanent full-time employment at modest salary for any worthy cause. Anything considered. Dodson, 219 Collier Row Lane, Romford.

PRISONERS FOR PEACE DAY

1st DECEMBER



POSTER PARADE on Saturday, Nov. 29

Assemble at Dick Sheppard House,
6 Endsleigh Street,
at 3 p.m.



Monday, 1st December

DICK SHEPPARD HOUSE
will be open till 9.30 p.m.
for sale of Christmas Cards
List of prisoners will be available
PEACE PLEDGE UNION

"I renounce war and I will never support or sanction another"

This pledge, signed by each member, is the basis of the Peace Pledge Union. Send YOUR pledge to PPU Headquarters

DICK SHEPPARD HOUSE
6, Endsleigh Street London, W.C.1



1,170 Nov. 28, 1958 6d. US Air Express Edition 10 cents

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN N. RHODESIA

These proposals are unfair

THE Africa Bureau issued a statement this week expressing its grave doubts about the fairness and wisdom of the proposals of the Colonial Secretary for changes in the constitution of Northern Rhodesia.

Pointing out that the proposals do not have the confidence of the great majority of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia, the statement goes on to say that while the elimination of communal representation is a desirable object, at this stage in the development of Northern Rhodesia, direct African representation is right and reasonable.

The Colonial Secretary's proposals would perpetuate racial divisions.

It is the Bureau's view that the Government should grant parity of representation in the Legislature of the Protectorate because of the Conference in 1960 which will discuss Central African Federation.

The Historical Blackout

FOR meeting the attitude of those not amenable to the basic moral argument against war and the war method, your articles "1914-1918—the Great Betrayal" and "The Historical Black-out—World War II" supply first-class material.

But whereas the former gave a detailed story, in general without full documentation, the latter contains a wealth of reference without giving the full story for the benefit of those lacking leisure to follow out the references.

Would it be possible to expand the latter with an explanatory article giving the story, for example, of how President Roosevelt

Why this treatment of Niemoeller?

AIRPORT HOLD-UP RAISED IN HOUSE

IN the House of Commons debate on the immigration laws which took place on November 20, Fenner Brockway, MP, referred to the treatment of Pastor Niemöller by the immigration officials at London Airport. We reprint below the part of Fenner Brockway's speech that described Pastor Niemöller's description of the incident.

I appreciate the expression of regret which the Secretary of State for the Home Department has uttered this afternoon about the treatment which Dr. Niemöller received on his last attempt to visit this country, but I am compelled to point out this fact.

Three times obstructed

Dr. Niemöller has sought to visit this country five times this year. On three out of those five occasions he has met with difficulties similar to those of which he has recently complained.

On October 18 he arrived at London Airport for a visit of one week. I have Dr. Niemöller's personal statement in my hand, and I forwarded a copy of it to the Home Office. I quote his description of what happened at London Airport:

"When I faced the immigration officer, he asked me how long I should stay. His second question was for my

address, which I had given as being care of the Reverend Mr. Walker, Albert Hall, Manchester. 'You don't stay at the Albert Hall!' I said that I didn't know, but that this was the address by which I could be reached.

"It took some time to convince the official that this was the best I could say about my address. Then he began to ask about my activities, and I told him: 'I am to preach here several sermons.' He asked: 'What will you preach?' I said, 'The Gospel of Christ Jesus.'

"Then he opened a book, looked at me and said, 'You will have to wait, but this has certainly happened to you before.' I agreed, but added that I should have to make a train at about 2 o'clock. The official disappeared, and I was left standing in the empty hall.

"All the rest of the passengers had a long time proceeded to the customs, and a new series was flocking in and out

sion, i.e., an arbitrary, non-judicial decision of the police.

He leaves at home his aged mother, Asimina, laid up with the after effects of a heart attack sustained recently, and his wife, who has just given up work as she is expecting her first baby soon. They lose the wage, small as it was, which Nikos was earning as an accountant. Thus financial worry is added to the distress and deep sense of injustice we all feel.

Words are no longer adequate to express the disgust that I know so many British people feel at the shameful persecution, of its opponents and critics, by the Greek Government. But I hope your readers will appeal to many authorities and eminent

again. After a quarter of an hour the official returned. 'What other places will you go to?' I was at the end of my patience and I said, 'I doubt whether a British Bishop coming to my country would be treated like this.'

"I took out my programme from my brief case and showed it to him, and left it in his hands on his request when he again disappeared. A new series of passengers arrived and was cleared out again."

I have already told how, on the second occasion when Dr. Niemöller had this kind of treatment he had decided that if it happened again he would return home immediately. While the officer was away, he therefore inquired of a hostess the time of the next plane for Frankfurt, and decided to take it, and to

"leave the strain of clearing by entrance into the United Kingdom for all future occasions to those British churches and organisations that have invited me or will invite me for some sort of service."

Like a criminal

Dr. Niemöller's statement continues:

"At last, at 12.15 p.m., the official returned."

The Secretary of State for the Home Department said that Dr. Niemöller was delayed six minutes. He arrived at 11.25, and this brings us to 12.15, which means that he was kept waiting for 50 minutes. However, the official came back, and I quote Dr. Niemöller's words once more:

"The official said 'We give you two full weeks instead of one,' handing me my passport and the programme. I answered 'I have decided otherwise. I am to take the next plane back.' The official's conduct was correct, but my situation was absolutely impossible. Everybody was looking at me as on somebody who is, at least, suspect of fraud or crime, not even granted a seat, as

LETTERS

Political prisoner

AMONG the dozens of citizens arrested in recent days in Greece is my brother-in-law, Nikos Ambatielos.

Your readers may already be familiar with his story. He was first arrested early in 1944 by the Nazis. After a brief spell of freedom, he was thrown into the Makrinos concentration camp in 1946 and, from then on, until 1953, he was held without a break. After a few months' freedom in 1953 he was seized and, without charge or trial, he was sent to the camp on the island of Agios Efstratios, being released from there in 1957. Shortly after his re-

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Would it be possible to expand the latter with an explanatory article giving the story, for example, of how President Roosevelt was able to incite the Japanese to attack Pearl Harbour; what was the President's Chicago Bridge speech of 1937; and what the vital "East Wind, Rain" message, which revealed the Japanese decision for war on December 4, 1941?—**ERNEST H. LAWES, 49, Thurleugh Rd., London, S.W.12.** (See "In Perspective," page four)

THERE are so many staggering revelations in "Montgomery's Memoirs" that it would be perfectly possible to comment upon them each week.

The never-ceasing rows between the Generals; the sheer chance, as it might be of a shaken dice, which shows how easily the 1944 invasion of Normandy could have failed; the quarrels and disagreements about the strategy of the battles and the policy of "unconditional surrender"; the indiscretions, the mistakes and the bluff, make astonishing and terrifying reading.

At one point in these Memoirs the Russians are accused of savagery and barbarity; the Russian soldiers were permitted, according to "Monty's" account of it, unbridled license. Nevertheless, it was to these "savages" that the Americans gave a lavish lunch at Frankfurt, where Eisenhower had his headquarters, which included "a coloured cabaret show with swing music and elaborate dancing by Negro women who were naked above the waist."

The Russians, it seems, "had never heard or seen anything like this before and their eyes almost popped out of their heads." It would, of course, be interesting to know more about these Negro "camp-followers," or could it be that they had been flown from the States for the purpose of astonishing these libertine Russians?

Since the determination to impress them at Frankfurt included some 1,700 American and British aircraft flying past in formation,

LETTERS

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Your readers may already be familiar with his story. He was first arrested early in 1944 by the Nazis. After a brief spell of freedom, he was thrown into the Makrinos concentration camp in 1946 and, from then on, until 1953, he was held without a break. After a few months' freedom in 1953 he was seized and, without charge or trial, he was sent to the camp on the island of Agios Efstratios, being released from there in 1957. Shortly after his release he married.

On November 7, 1958, after barely eighteen months' freedom, he was again seized and sent to the Agios Efstratios camp. He is not charged with any offence but is "exiled" for one year (in practice, indefinitely) by a Security Committee deci-

sion, i.e., an arbitrary, non-judicial decision of the police.

He leaves at home his aged mother, Asimina, laid up with the after effects of a heart attack sustained recently, and his wife, who has just given up work as she is expecting her first baby soon. They lose the wage, small as it was, which Nikos was earning as an accountant. Thus financial worry is added to the distress and deep sense of injustice we all feel.

Words are no longer adequate to express the disgust that I know so many British people feel at the shameful persecution, of its opponents and critics, by the Greek Government. But I hope your readers will appeal to many authorities and eminent people, and especially to the Greek Ambassador at 51, Upper Brook St., London, W.1, that, in the name of justice, the 400 men (approx.) like Nikos, as well as the women, held in concentration camps without charge, be released immediately.—**BETTY AMBATIELOS, 23, Hornsey Lane Gardens, London, N.6.**

"The official said 'We give you two full weeks instead of one,' handing me my passport and the programme. I answered 'I have decided otherwise. I am to take the next plane back.' The official's conduct was correct, but my situation was absolutely impossible. Everybody was looking at me as on somebody who is, at least, suspect of fraud or crime, not even granted a seat, as I was on the two previous occasions, hardly able to control or to conceal my distress."

The Sheffield PPU are holding their annual Christmas fair on Saturday, November 29, beginning at 2.30 p.m., in the Victoria Hall, Sheffield.

It was too soon then, but it is now 13 years after, and already "operation hatred" is in full swing, so that when the time should come, hatred of war will not be so strong as hatred of Russia.

Yet it is still possible for the British people even now to resist the compulsion of the propaganda drug; to recognise clearly that war is a sanction not only for the slaughter and mutilation of millions, but for the inoculation of hatred according to political and military decisions.

In 1945 British people would have made it impossible for their Government to go to war; there is still time for them to say today, as they would have said then: *NO to war.*

By Sybil Morrison Operation hatred

Churchill attached the utmost importance to the British and American armies standing firm on the existing tactical boundary line (in Germany) reached by VE Day . . . Eisenhower reckoned that if we had stood firm the Russians would have eventually given in and if they had used force to make us go back we would have fought them . . . I could not agree. The Russians had been built up as heroes during the German war, and any British Government that wanted to fight them in 1945 would have been in trouble at home.—The Montgomery Memoirs. Sunday Times, November 23, 1958.

no doubt this display of strength was not lost upon them, and possibly their popping eyes, being more accustomed to such sights, would retire into their heads.

There is little in these tales to cause the reader any feeling of respect for the writer, and certainly none for the military machine which grinds its horrible and destructive grist without pause, and without humanity.

It is, of course, understood that a good General must not only win battles, but he must do so with a minimum of casualties and loss of life; nevertheless, that minimum has to be calculated in thousands dead and thousands wounded.

The men who went down in the last assault on occupied France, the men who survived only to live on, mutilated, disfigured and blinded, knew nothing of the quarrels and the blunders, and could scarcely have cared less about the naked Negro women dancing for the delectation of the "savage" Russians.

The British people had, in any case, been well indoctrinated; at one time they had believed that the Soviet Union, with its labour camps, its Siberian concentration camps, its OGPU, compelled confessions and pitiless purges, was a regime of terror.

In 1945 these views about Russia had to give way to an entirely different picture; now the news was of courageous exploits against Hitler's storm-troopers, of Cossack top-boots stamping on Nazi jack-boots, of a self-sacrificing "scorched earth" policy, of a splendid, undying stand at Stalingrad, and at last, of an overwhelming, powerful thrust driving the enemy back into Eastern Germany. An epic tale!

Certainly the indoctrination was complete, and it was far too soon to ask the British people, in 1945, to fight against Russia, whose Marshal Zhukov, with some reason, was demanding the withdrawal of all American and British troops to within the zonal boundaries agreed upon at Yalta.

Come to
KINGSLEY HALL, BOW
for
GIFT DAY

Saturday, 6th December

- 5 p.m. Sale and Buffet
- 6 p.m. MURIEL LESTER will receive gifts
- 7 p.m. Kingsley Hall Talent Night

PROGRAMME 3d. COLLECTION

Powis Road (off Bruce Road), Bow E.3
(Underground to Bromley by Bow)